# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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### Socialism and Slavery.

Herbert Spencer, in the Contemporary Review.

What is essential to the idea of a slave? We primarily think of him as one who is owned by another. To be more than nominal, however, the ownership must be shown by control of the slave's actions—a control which is habitually for the benefit of the controller. That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires. The relation admits of sundry gradations. Remembering that originally the slave is a prisoner whose life is at the mercy of his captor, it suffices here to note that there is a marsh form of slavery in which, treated as an animal, he has to expend his entire effort for his owner's advantage. Under a system less harsh, though occupied chiefly in working for his owner, he is allowed a short time in which to work for himself, and some ground on which to grow extra food. A further amelioration gives him power to sell the produce of his plot and keep the proceeds. Then we come to the still more modified form which commonly arises where, having been a free man working on his own land, conquest turns him into what we distinguish as a serf, and he has to give to his owner each year a fixed amount of labor or produce, or both, retaining the rest himself. Finally, in some cases, as in Russia until recently, he is allowed to leave his owner's estate and work or trade for himself elsewhere, under the condition that he shall pay an annual sum. What is it which, in these cases, leads us to qualify our conception of the slavery as more or less severe? Evidently the greater or smaller extent to which effort is compulsorily expended for the benefit of another instead of for self-benefit. If all the slave's labor is for his owner the slavery is heavy, and if but little it is slight. Take now a further step. Suppose an owner dies and his estate with its slaves comes into the hands of trustees, or suppose the estate and everything on it to be bought by a company; is the condition of the slave any better if the amount of his compulsory labor remains the same? Suppose the company we substitute the community; does it make any difference to the slave if the time he has to work for others is as great, and the time left for himself is as much as before? The essential question is, How much is he compelled to labor for other benefit than his own, and how much can he labor for his own benefit? The degree of his slavery varies according to the ratio between that which he is forced to yield up and that which he is allowed to retain; and it matters not whether his master is a single person or a society. If, without option, he has to labor for the society and receives from the general stock such portion as the society awards him, he becomes a slave to the society. Socialistic arrangements necessitate arrangements of this kind.

### A War Correspondent's Engagement.

Archibald Forbes in the English Illustrated Magazine.

It was arranged that my next contribution should concern itself with the narrative of what I knew about that lurid episode of the battle of Sedan that occurred in the village of Bazeilles. Other topics had been adumbrated, and I rejoiced to think that I had found a crutch to supplement the somewhat feeble and precarious staff of the London Scotsman. I looked in at the office to bespeak the same arrangement in regard to sending round for copy as had been in force the previous day. I was shown up to Mr. Robinson. "You've come for your check, I suppose," said he, as it seemed to me a little shortly. "No," I explained. "I have arranged with the acting editor to furnish some further contributions, and by his directions I have called to ask you to have a boy call round for copy the same way as yesterday." "I think no," said Robinson, with what struck me as an intentionally aggravating draw. "I don't think we will trouble you to write those contributions you speak of. I will explain the matter to Mr. Pigott." I don't quite know what I did say; I know I lost my temper vehemently, and I believe used strong language. I think I said something about having believed in editorial omnipotence, and my inability to understand this business of one man blowing hot and another blowing cold. Anyhow, I was not going to stand being made a fool of in this off-hand easy style, and I take good care I didn't darken the doors of the Daily News any more. And with that, the perfervidum ingenium of my northern nationality being ablaze, I removed myself abruptly from the presence and swore my way down stairs into the street. "Here, come back!" Robinson had shouted after me. "I want to speak to you!" I fear that if he had acted on the strict letter of the brief retort I threw over my shoulder he would have had no occasion to give any subsequent orders to his coal merchant. I was striding up Bouverie street, fiercely fuming behind my beard, when I felt a hand on my shoulder, and simultaneously I heard a voice: "Don't be a fool!" I was going to say I want you to start for Metz to-night!" I turned and stared at Robinson—for it was he who had spoken—in the blankest amazement. Then he had meant no insult, after all, but something indeed of quite a contrary tenor. And here was the real chance come at last, then, with all the prestige of a great paper—whose war correspondence was already the talk of the town—at the back of the offer; and the scope for making a name, if indeed the power to do anything in this direction slumbered within me. It was a wonderful chance; but again, what a risk! With my recent experiences should I care to take that risk? The struggle of contending emotions made me dizzy.

### Bayle's Dictionary

The British Quarterly Review.

Bayle's Dictionary, originally intended merely to fill up the deficiencies and to correct the errors of Moreri, became in the end one of the greatest monuments of erudition and critical acumen which any single scholar has given to the world. The names which occur in the text form so many pegs on which to hang a series of reconcite and interesting information, acute and profound criticisms, keen and unanswerable attacks on the fallacies of dogmatism and superstition. Never was there a man whose character, equally in its defects as in its merits, so fitted him to be a perfect critic. He is neither creative nor destructive. He doubts, and that is all; or rather he puts forward the two opposing arguments with so much force, so much clearness, and so much impartiality, that they seem to destroy each other and produce doubt in the mind of the reader. As for himself, he is indifferent. He compares himself to the doubt-gathering dove of Noah. "Non ad instar est ce former des doutes; mais ce ne sont que des doutes." And to "Peter Bayle" Carlyle has applied the epithet "stupid!" We can never calculate with certainty what names we shall find in Bayle, and, as the notes are frequently unconnected with the text to which they are appended, we often find the information we are seeking under the most unlikely heads. "Bayle," says Gibbon, "wrote his dictionary to empty the various collections he had made without any particular design, he could not have chosen a better plan. It permitted him everything and obliged him to nothing. By the double freedom of a dictionary and notes he could pitch on what articles he pleased, and say what he pleased in those articles." This critical dictionary first appeared in 1697 in two volumes, folio, subsequently amplified into five, and in this century an edition has been published, with notes and additions, in sixteen octavos. But Bayle's dictionary is one of the few books which, from its arrangement, can only be read conveniently in folio. The comparatively insignificant text, the long and far more important and interesting notes, and the notes upon notes makes the reading it in any form but a folio an incessant turning of pages backward and forward. But while Bayle's plan was admirably suited to his subject matter, it had the misfortune to be taken as a model for all the historical and biographical dictionaries which followed for nearly half a century. Those of Chaufepie and Marchand and the "Biographia Britannica" have a short and meagre texts, with notes and dissertations many times longer, to say nothing of notes upon notes—making it a weariness to the flesh as well as to the spirit to study or even consult them.

### The Infernal Machine.

The United Service.

The infernal machine can hardly be called a new invention. The explosive force of gunpowder was too destructive an agent to escape the notice of the disaffected. The shell no doubt suggested the Orsini bomb. It was destructive, but it was bulky. No man could carry many of them about his person. It was effective against individuals, but powerless against society. Against the weapons of organized governments it was as impotent as the knife. Shells thrown by hand were no match for shells thrown by cannon. Consequently, while Orsini bombs have been used with fatal effect against individuals, they have never faced the organized forces of society, and have had no effect upon the problems of war. But science has been busy with explosives since Orsini's day. It has concocted compounds which develop in times the destructive force of gunpowder; it has put into human hands the very thunderbolts of Jove. They can be carried in quantities about the person; they can be thrown by hand or with a sling. Nicety of aim is unnecessary. Whatever they strike they pulverize, and kill within a certain radius. They can be manufactured cheaply, secretly and readily. Any manufacturer of bad smells in the basement of a soap factory can turn out more means of destruction in a day than Krupp could in a century. Nay, the work can be done in any back kitchen. If the devil delights in the horrors of war, he must be in ecstasies over these new inventions. They introduce us to a warlike outfit, cheap and easily manufactured, which every one can own, any one can use. Is it likely that the lock upon the game of retaliation will be continued long? Are the guardians of society justified in ignoring the fact?

### Solar Rice Grains.

Longman's Magazine.

The telescope shows the general surface of the sun as formed of multitudinous small round objects, intense yellow in color, on a background which, though really bright, appears by contrast dark. These objects are only small in the sense that they look small as seen even with the most powerful telescopes. In reality, they average 200 or 300 miles in length and breadth. Regarding those of nearly circular form as in reality spherical, the surface of one of these clouds, (if so we are to regard them,) 200 miles in diameter, would be about 125,000 square miles; so that, in comparison with a such terrestrial objects as we can actually see and measure, they are of enormous size. Now, we can readily form an opinion as to the nature of these cloud-like masses—the so-called solar rice grains—by considering what the spectroscope has told us about the vaporous atmosphere in which they float. This complex atmosphere indicates its presence alike in telescopic survey of the sun and in photographs of its disk by the well-marked darkening toward the sun's edge. Analyzed by the spectroscope, it is found to contain the vapors of iron, copper, zinc, aluminium, titanium, sodium, magnesium and many other terrestrial elements, chiefly metallic. In other words, in the atmosphere of the sun the metals have the same position which the vapors of water have in our own air; so intense is the heat of the sun that iron, copper, zinc, etc., (doubtless, in reality, all the metals, though not all, in sufficient quantity to indicate their presence,) are turned to the form of vapor. The clouds, then, that float in the atmosphere of the sun are clouds in which drops of metal play in our own clouds. We may describe the solar rice-grains, in fact, as mighty metallic clouds.

### Broken Hearted Henry Clay.

Cincinnati News Journal.

"Do you know what killed Henry Clay?" my genial Kentucky story-teller asked me the other day. "If not, I will tell you." He died of a broken heart, not because he lost the presidency, but his son. Henry Clay, jr., was his father's idol. He was sent to West Point, where he graduated second in his class. After four months in the army he resigned, and began practicing law in Lexington, living with his father at Ashland. Not a young man in Kentucky promised better things than he did. When the Mexican war broke out he was determined to go. His father made no objection, and he went out as lieutenant colonel of the First Kentucky regiment. At the battle of Buena Vista Santa Anna, with 32,000 troops, near overwhelmed General Taylor, with about one-eighth that number. Clay fought hard, but his regiment was falling back, as I went through both legs. He was not mortally wounded, and three men picked him up to carry him off the field. It soon became evident that the Mexicans would overtake them. 'Save yourselves, boys,' he said, and, taking the pistol which his father had given him, he handed it to one of the men with the words, 'Take this and return it to my father. Tell him I have no further use for it.' With that they dropped him and ran after the retreating troops. The last they saw of Clay he was lying on his back, fighting a squad of Mexicans with his sword. Next morning his body was found, hacked to pieces and mutilated by the cowards who had killed him. The pistol came to his father, then a senator, and, though he lived several years after, I am convinced that he died from the blow."

### The Modern Doctrine of Polygamy.

Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.) writes in the May Century of "The Women of the Bee Hive," and says in part: "The doctrine, to be completely studied, must be considered both from the man's point of view and the woman's, the two being, for many reasons, not identical. But it is the woman's view of it, her belief and position in regard to it, which are most misrepresented, and most misunderstood by the world. If the truth were known there would be few persons in whose minds would be any sentiment except profound pity for the Mormon women—pity, moreover, intensified by admiration. There has never been a class or sect of women since the world began who have endured for religion's sake as the world has been, and is, and forever must be, endured by the women of the Mormon church. It has been customary to look on them as disreputable women, light and loose, unfit to associate with the virtuous, undeserving of any esteem. Never was a greater injustice committed.

"This has been partly due, however, to a mistake many enthusiastic Mormon women have themselves committed, in trying to uphold the plural marriage system—perhaps even to fortify their own powers of endurance of it—by declaring that they were happy in it; by not admitting that it entailed suffering—a pathetic and hopeless concert! The most intelligent among them now make no such pretense.

"Said one of them to me: 'I implored my own daughters, and do the same to all young women over whom I have influence, "Do not marry into polygamy, never think for one moment of marrying into polygamy, unless you are sure that religion is more to you than a lie in this world. Nothing else can enable a woman to endure the torture of it, or to live up to the precepts of the church."'

"'One of my neighbors, especially, I went and prayed over to keep her out of it. I feared that it was beyond the power of grace to so modify her natural temperament as to make the life endurable to her.

"'Of course, there is nothing but selfishness in us which makes this torture. And if we were wholly Christians and good Mormons, we should cease above this selfishness, and never have any jealousy or pain; but it is born in us, and there is no getting free from it.

"'We know that we are committing sin every time we have an unkind feeling toward anybody,—how much more toward our husbands' other wives, who ought to be dear as sisters to us! We are no good Mormons if we do not welcome them as friends, treat them; but anybody that says it isn't a terrible suffering doesn't know Mormon women—nor human nature either, I should think. There are a very few who are fit to live in polygamy.'

"The two doctrines which most lead the Mormon woman to endure the suffering of living in 'plural marriage' are the doctrines of pre-existence and of the eternal continuance of the patriarchal order. The mere revelation from Joseph Smith, to the effect that polygamy was to be permitted and was praiseworthy and desirable, would never, alone, have brought the Mormon women to hearty acceptance of the institution.

"They are taught, in most unquestioning belief, that the universe is full of spirits waiting, and waiting impatiently, to be born on this earth. These spirits have already passed through one stage of discipline and probation, and are to enter upon a second one here. The Rev. Edward Beecher has published a book setting forth a similar doctrine. The Mormon doctrine goes farther than Dr. Beecher's, inasmuch as it teaches that these spirits may select their own free will where and how they will be born into their earthly probation; and that they are, one and all, anxious to be born into the Mormon church, as the one true Zion, where alone are to be found safety and salvation. They also believe that the time is limited during which these spirits can avail themselves of this privilege of being born into Zion. They look for the return of Jesus Christ to the earth before long, and for the establishment of the millennial dispensation, after which no more of the spirits can be reborn and redeemed. Hence the obligation resting upon every faithful Mormon woman to bring into the world, in the course of her life, as many children as possible. Not only does she thus contribute to the building up and strengthening of the true church, but she rescues souls already existing and in danger of eternal death. It is easy to sneer at this doctrine as inconceivable rubbish; and, in truth, it must be admitted that it is hard to conceive of an educated mind receiving it; but it is no more absurd or unbelievable than hundreds of kindred speculations and notions which have been devised, preached and passionately believed in times past. Neither has the absurdity, or non-absurdity, fact or truth of the belief, anything to do with our judgment of its believers."

### The Origin of Religion.

Frederick Harrison, in the Nineteenth Century.

The origin of religion is to be sought in the countless ages before the rise of theology; before spirits, ghosts, or gods ever took certain form in the human mind. The primitive uncultured man frankly worshipped external objects in love and in fear, ascribing to them quasi-human powers and feelings. All that we read about Animism, ghosts, spirits and universal idea of godhead in this truly primitive stage are metaphysical assumptions of men trying to read the ideas of later epochs into the facts of an earlier epoch. Nothing is more certain than that man everywhere started with a simple worship of natural objects. And the bearing of this on the future of religion is decisive. The religion of man in the vast cycles of primitive ages was reverence for nature as influencing man. The religion of man in the vast cycles that are to come will be the reverence for humanity as supported by nature. The religion of man in the twenty or thirty centuries of theology was reverence for the assumed authors or controllers of nature. But that assumption having broken us, religion does not break with it. On the contrary, it enters on a far greater and more potent career, inasmuch as the natural emotions of the human heart are now combined with the certainty of scientific knowledge. The final religion of enlightened man is the systematized and scientific form of the spontaneous religion of natural man. Both rest on the same elements—belief in the power which controls his life, and grateful reverence for the power so acknowledged. The primitive man thought that power to be the object of nature affecting man. The cultured man knows that power to be humanity itself, controlling and controlled by nature according to natural law. The transitional and perpetually changing creed of theology has been an interlude. Agnosticism has uttered its epilogue. But Agnosticism is no more religion than the speculation of the nebular hypothesis is religion. We have only to see what are the elements and ends of religion to recognize that we cannot find it in the negative and the unknown. In any reasonable use of language religion implies some kind of belief in a power outside ourselves, some kind of awe and gratitude felt for that power, some kind of influence exerted by it over our lives. There are always in some sort these three elements—belief, worship, conduct. A religion which gives us nothing in particular to believe, nothing as an object of awe and gratitude, which has no special relation to human duty, is not a religion at all. It may be formulated as a general law, a logical postulate; but it is not a religion. The universal presence of the unknowable (or rather of the unknown) substratum is not a religion. It is a logical postulate. You may call it if you please, the first axiom of science, a law of the human mind, or perhaps better, the universal postulate of philosophy. But try it by every test which indicates religion and you will find it wanting.

### Effect of an Arctic Climate.

Lieutenant Ray, in Indianapolis News.

The effects of the climate upon materials and men are exactly the same as in a tropical country. The boards which were undoubtedly from the sills to make our house, shrank and cracked open as if under the influence of a torrid sun. And I have suffered from thirst there even more acute than on the arid plains of Arizona and New Mexico. The natives suffer terribly for want of water in the winter time, and before the cold season thoroughly set in I provided against that for course yesterday cutting and cording up a lot of ice about a foot thick which we melted as needed. The natives pleaded with me often for a drink, and as that was something that there need be no act of asking as long as our fuel lasted they had two years of plenty in that respect. As in the tropics, the children reach the age of puberty in a few years. Extremes do meet. By a wise provision some of the ordinary demands of nature are, in a measure, suspended in that latitude, and a minimum of inconvenience is secured. Some of the natives, however, abuse even this indulgence, which may extend over a period of two weeks without hurtful results, and the most frequent calls upon my physician's stores were for laxatives." "How deep does the snow fall?" "Only about a foot during the season. You see, there is no evaporation to speak of, consequently no precipitation, and the snowfall is very light. Drifts in the gales, and after we had got our house built it was not long until it was covered. We ran tunnels to our ice pack and to the two observatories, some distance from the house, and all the time we were there the tunnels were our only lines of communication."

### Ristori's Plea.

Boston Saturday Times

I met one day last week an old lady who told me this story of Ristori, of whom she spoke in terms of most devoted friendship. The story has never, so far as I know, been in print before: Years ago Madame Ristori was playing in the city of Madrid, in the Royal theatre. She had carried the audience away in the act by her great power, the curtain had fallen on the first act, and unusually long applause occurred. No one could understand her absence. The time came and passed when she should have resumed her play. What was the meaning of her absence? As she was passing from the stage, in the wings stood a poor woman who caught her garment. "Madame," she said, "do you hear that bell now tolling?" "Yes." "That bell is for the death of my husband; he will die at sunrise to-morrow. Won't you," implored the woman, "plead for me? The queen sits in the box yonder." The great tragedy queen went to the royal box and begged for the life of that man—a man that she had no particular interest in, but simply because he was going to die. Madame Ristori pleaded so well with the queen that with a pencil she wrote his reprieve, and he was saved. Meanwhile the truth had crept out among the audience, and when the curtain rose again the whole audience sprang to their feet. Tears ran like rain. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and shout after shout went up from the multitude—not for the tragic queen, but for the woman infinitely greater—the woman that pleaded for a life, and not in vain.

### Tewfik.

Lady Brassey, in Good Words.

In the afternoon we went to the races at Gezireh. The racecourse is close to one of the Khedive's palaces, on the very spot where the English army were encamped when they first arrived in Cairo. A portion of the centre of a temporary-looking grand stand was raised for the Khedive, his ministers, and the foreign representatives and their wives. The Khedive sat in the middle in a gilt chair with red velvet cushions, having Lady Ellen Blackwood (her mother, Lady Dufferin, not being there) on his right, the French minister's wife on his left, and the other diplomats, with their wives and daughters, close by. Tewfik is a peasant-looking man, with the most agreeable manners, but with a weak face, which, when you look at it, makes you cease to wonder that he should have been able to do so little to relieve the troubles of his country. His handsome, though somewhat effeminate features, his pink and white complexion, his embonpoint figure, and his languid attitudes, were in striking contrast with the bearded and bronzed soldiers and the various foreign ministers; and, in fact, with the whole of his European surrounding. All the royal princesses were present; and on one side of the stand was enclosure entirely reserved for the harem carriages, well guarded by slaves and eunuchs.

### Quaking Italy.

Nature.

It would seem that the soil of Italy is in incessant movement, there being periods of excessive activity usually lasting about ten days. Such a period may be called a seismic storm. These storms are separated by periods of relative calms. The storms have their greater regularity in winter, and sharp maximums are to be observed in spring and autumn. In the midst of such a period, or at its end, there is usually an earthquake. Usually these storms are closely related to barometric depressions. To distinguish these movements from those which occur under high pressure they are called baro-seismic movements, the latter being called vulcano-seismic movements. The relation of these storms to barometric fluctuation has been observed to be very marked during the time of a vulcanic eruption. At the commencement of a storm the motions are usually small, and one storm lasting two or three days may be followed by another storm. In such case the action may be a barometrical depression tended to bring a storm to a maximum, while an increase of pressure would cause it to disappear. Sometimes these actions are purely local, but at other times may affect a considerable tract of land.

### General Hancock's Romance.

Correspondence Boston Times.

I was talking politics with a senator from the west, this week, and, on mentioning General Hancock's name, he told me a story of the gallant general that is romantic enough to repeat. Soon after his graduation from West Point, when but a little past his majority, he started for the west in company with a number of army men, to see the country. They stopped at St. Louis, and while there General Hancock met his future wife. He was taking one of his customary morning rides on horseback in the most fashionable part of the city, when he caught sight of a handsome young lady standing at a window. His heart was touched at once—and for the first time—and, without a thought of the impropriety of his action, involuntarily he reined his charger and took off his hat. The fair vision at the window waved a lapsy white hand, blushed, and drew the curtain. This only increased the young man's disease, and when he returned to his hotel his absent-mindedness and evident abstraction provoked comment on the part of his friends. Try as he would, the beautiful face at the window haunted him still, and he yielded to an irresistible impulse to return to the house where his fate resided, in hope of getting another wave of the hand or a smile of encouragement to love's young dream. As luck would have it, fortune smiled on the young man, and the lady was just leaving the house, accompanied by a tall and elderly gentleman, as he reached there. She recognized him at once, and rosy blushes suffused her face as she entered a carriage in waiting and was driven rapidly away. Young Hancock was now more eager than ever, and, hailing a passing cab, directed the driver to follow the carriage containing the beautiful unknown. Finally her carriage stopped, and she entered the house of an old army friend of the ardent lover, who followed close after and was admitted by the friend in person. To him the smitten youth unbosomed himself, and an introduction followed to Miss Mary Russell, a daughter of one of St. Louis' wealthiest merchants. The young lady seemed to have been struck by the same dart that pierced her lover's heart, and a cordial invitation to call was extended to him. I need say no more. The rest of the story is simply the oft-told tale, for in six months Miss Mary Russell became Mrs. Winfield Scott Hancock, and she is held in the warmest esteem by all those who know her many charming and womanly qualities. This is but one of many romantic tales that one hears here nearly every day, and their recital is one of the pleasantest features of Washington life.

### Laws of War in Ashantee.

Longman's Magazine

The assumption that savage races are ignorant of all laws of war, or incapable of learning them, would seem to be based rather on our indifference about their customs than on the realities of the case. But whatever value there may be in our own laws of war, as helping to constitute a real difference between savage and civilized warfare, the best way to spread the blessing of a knowledge of them would clearly be for the more civilized races to adhere to them strictly in all wars waged with their less advanced neighbors. An English commander, for instance, should no more set fire to the capital of Ashantee or Zulu land for so paltry a pretext as the display of British power than he would set fire to Paris or Berlin; he should no more have villages or granaries burned in Africa or Afghanistan than he would in Normandy, nor he should no more keep a Zulu envoy or flag-bearer in chains than he would so deal with the bearer of a white flag from a Russian or Italian enemy. The reverse principle, which is yet in vogue, that with barbarians you must or may be barbarous, leads to some curious illustrations of civilized warfare when it comes in conflict with the less civilized races. In one of the Franco-Italian wars of the sixteenth century more than 2,000 women and children took refuge in a large mountain cavern, and were there suffocated by a party of French soldiers, who set fire to a quantity of wood, straw, and hay, which they stacked at the mouth of the cave; but it was considered so shameful an act that the Chevalier Bayard had two of the ringleaders hanged at the cavern's mouth. Yet when the French General Pelissier in this century suffocated the unresisting Algerians in their caves it was even defended as no worse than the shelling of a fortress; and there is evidence that gunpowder was not infrequently used to blast the entrance to caves in Zulu land in which men, women and children had hoped to find shelter against an army which professed only to be warring with their king. The following description of the way in which, in the Ashantee war, the English forces obtained native carriers for their transport service is not without its instruction in this respect: "We took to kidnaping upon a grand scale. Raids were made on all the Assin villages within reach of the line of march, and the men, and sometimes the women, carried off and sent up the country under guard, with cases of provisions. Lieutenants —— rendered immense service in this way. Having been for some time commandant of Accra, he knew the coast and many of the chiefs; and having a man-of-war placed at his disposal, he went up and down the coast, landing continually, having interviews with chiefs, and obtaining from them large numbers of men and women; or when this failed, landing at night with a party of soldiers, surrounding villages, and sweeping off the adult population, leaving only a few women to look after the children. In this way, in the course of a month, he obtained several thousands of carriers."

### Michael O'Flaherty on Kilt.

Blackwood's Magazine.

A recruit—we will say Michael O'Flaherty by name—born and brought up in the wilds of Tipperary, and thoroughly imbued with patriotic (Anglice, anti-British) instincts, presents himself at Newcastle, asks to be enlisted for the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment, the Royal Highland Mackaggis light infantry, but he is told, "No, you are an Irishman—we cannot enlist you for that distinguished corps; there are your own territorial regiments, to whose districts in Ireland you can be posted." Nothing daunted, the would-be Highlander scrapes together a few shillings, and, by begging and stealing en route, gains the, to him, promised Land of Caxes. He presents himself again to the first recruiting officer he comes across a few miles north of the Tweed, again states what are his aspirations, is promptly enlisted, and sent to the district head-quarters of the corps he elects to adorn. Then no further action is possible but to accept of his services, remove from him the "dress," which it is only "fit to act as a decoy," and for the next few years, if he does not desert or persuade his relations to purchase his discharge, he serves in the corps of his choice, and, if thoroughly patriotic, does his best during that time to inoculate his fellow soldiers with his own peculiar ideas of esprit de corps. The impossibility, however, of supplying suitable recruits to Highland regiments has now become apparent. In former years, indeed, it was difficult enough; but the ranks of those regiments being now considerably increased in number has not rendered the task more easy, and when we reflect to conceive how the military advisers of officials who brought about the change were so ignorant on this subject as to have acted in good faith to the reformers of the army it is equally perplexing to have to assign a cause other than ignorance to account for an ill-advised, and gratuitous increase of a Highland brigade—an increase which gave satisfaction to those whose status quo was more or less maintained. The change, too, was decidedly unpopular with those who were thus forcibly concerned to accept a costume and assume nationality, to neither of which transformations have they ever remotely aspired.

### Boating in England

The Saturday Review.

Many changes have been introduced since the first university race was rowed in 1829, and since the amateur sculling championship was founded in the following year. The old tug boats have developed into very different looking crafts. Outriggers, sliding seats, self-acting rowlocks, and steering sails, have been successive yachtsmen, with divers other refinements of the boat builder's art; but the science of rowing remains after all essentially the same, and the same body shape and muscular conformation are still needed to be observed in the most successful oarsman. If we concentrate our attention solely to the clubs and the two universities, there will be little cause for finding fault with our rowing or sculling. Unfortunately, the prospect is by no means so limited or so satisfying. The increasing taste for "boating," as it is very advisedly termed—that is to say, going in a boat—has led to the formation of a host of third, fourth and fifth rate clubs, as well as to an enormous amount of rowing in hired boats by people who think they would like to learn the art all by themselves. Now, rowing is, of all things, that which a man finds most impossible to learn by himself. There is nothing, perhaps, in which faulty practice is so certain to make a man look a bad style. If any person doubts this let him look at the river Thames on a Saturday afternoon. From Teddington to Wandsworth it is covered with boats which are being rowed and sculled by people exhibiting every possible fault that a rowing man can commit. The round back, the bent arms, the hanging head, the wriggling body—these are only a few of the hideous defects observable on every side. How are these to be accounted for? Simply by this, that wretched creatures who indulge in them are too proud to take a lesson. Grand stands of one of the tradesmen's clubs which [illegible] practice on a Saturday evening, that some of its members would be all the better for a little coaching, and ten to one but those individuals themselves and the bulk of their friends if not even its captain, will feel insulted at any such suggestion.

### A Pleasant Society

Chambers' Magazine.

The Society for Mutual Aid commenced its existence in Paris in the year 1878. No balloting or elaborate system necessary to become a member. A simple introduction with a fee of 3f. 50c. and an engagement to will your body to the society for the purpose of dissection after death, in order to prevent the friends and relatives of the dead from frustrating the intention of the testator by disposing of the corpse in the usual manner, a proper legal form has been drawn up and inscribed in the rules of the society, which consists of about [illegible] a dozen of whom are ladies, [illegible] its members many men eminent in the medical world in Paris, and [illegible] distinguished in science and [illegible] theory of the founders is, that in spite of the difficulty in obtaining [illegible] examinations any other subjects but [illegible] the lowest classes, whose faculties are [illegible] rally warped or otherwise undeveloped, no benefit must accrue to science by an opportunity being given for the dissection of persons of cultivated understanding and particularly by making observations on the brain between twenty and thirty of the members of this society generally come together [illegible] month at a restaurant near the Halles, where they pass a congenial evening, although there is a touch of grimness in the entertainment. When one of their community is missing at the banquet, instead of lamenting over his departure, every one listens with wrapt interest to the surgeon's explanation of the post mortem examination he has made.

### Can the Bayonet be Supplanted?

The Saturday Review.

As usual, infinite suggestions have been made tending generally to the substitution of something—revolvers, bowies, cleavers, battleaxes, short Roman swords, and what not—for the bayonet. The most practical and valuable answer proffered has been that it will be time to condemn the bayonet when the private soldier has been properly taught to use it in single combat, which he certainly is not now. That there is no weapon so easily adaptable and so little cumbersome when not in actual use as the bayonet is certain, and it is also certain that the need for such use seldom comes into at Tamanieb does not occur except at the rarest intervals. But it must probably be admitted that any weapon which, like the bayonet, can only be used with two hands, and those wide apart, is at a certain disadvantage in a rough and tumble fight at close quarters, where a great number of men are engaged together. Those who appeal to the feats of the bayonet in skilled hands at assaults of arms forget that in that case there is plenty of space. Still, special swords of any length being out of the question for a linesman, (who is quite sure to be surcoated and occupied by his rifle) and bowies and all similar weapons having the obvious drawback of want of reach, unless used naval fashion, which leaves the back defenseless against a fresh attack, there is probably nothing better than the bayonet. But that instruction in it should be real personal instruction, and not mere bayonet drill, is certain, and probably much might be done to improve its quality as well as that of the regulation sword.

### African Methodists.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, including delegates from Africa and Hayti, assembled today. The body comprises nearly three hundred members. The day was devoted to religious services.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

## COLORADO MATTERS.

Grave Accusations Against Revenue Officers.

Sunday School Convention Finishes Its Work.

Haller, the Wife Killer, Restored to Liberty.

### A Serious Charge.

DENVER, May 8.—The Times this evening says: Last night a sensation leaked out which promises some rich developments. About a month ago complaints were entered at the United States revenue office against L. Hamburger and Edward Pisko, charging them with a violation of the United States internal revenue laws, in taking from a barrel a certain amount of pure liquor and replacing it with a similar quantity of "spirits," and inferior liquor. This is what is known to the wholesale liquor trade as "doctoring goods." The complaint was made by a well known liquor dealer, who expressed his willingness to go into court and swear to the truth of his accusation. The United States district attorney, upon consulting with the revenue officers, recommended that a warrant be sworn out for the arrest of Pisko, which was done by Deputy Inspectors Swain and Zeller before United States Commissioner Webster. The offenses charged date back from the present time to 1881, and implicate Pisko prior to the time when he was a partner of Colonel Jacques. After the warrants were issued they were put into the hands of the United States marshal for the arrest of Pisko, who is at the present time engaged in the liquor business at Salt Lake City. It is alleged that for some reasons or other the warrants were retained in the marshal's office for some time, probably as a precautionary measure, and on the return of Collector J. S. Wolfe, from the south, that official ordered them returned to his office, stating that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant Pisko's arrest.

This creates a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of those who had begun the prosecution, and it was declared by some of these men that other cases had been interfered with in the same way. They even go so far as to say that undue partiality has been shown. Those connected with the case are exceedingly reticent, and it is probable that an effort is being made to hush the matter up entirely. This morning a Times reporter visited Commissioner Webster's office and asked to see the complaints. The commissioner said he had them, but would not allow the reporter to see them unless he would get an order from the United States district attorney. That official could not be found, so that a copy of the complaints could not be secured.

Some time ago Mr. Hamburger and his partners were arrested by the United States authorities and bound over to the district court on charges similar to the ones cited above. It is said that these cases will also be compromised, and those who wished to prosecute the cases accuse Mr. Wolfe of partiality in the matter.

### Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, May 8.—In response to the call issued by Chairman Thomas M. Patterson, the democratic state central committee met at noon to-day in the parlors of the Markham hotel. After routine business had been disposed of the committee on apportionment made its report. The basis of apportionment agreed upon was one delegate to every 100 votes cast for Grant for governor in 1882, excepting Arapahoe and Lake counties, and [illegible] as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arapahoe | [illegible] |
| Bent | [illegible] |
| Boulder | 10 |
| Conejos | [illegible] |
| Costilla | [illegible] |
| Clear Creek | [illegible] |
| Chaffee | 12 |
| Custer | [illegible] |
| Delta | [illegible] |
| Douglas | [illegible] |
| Dolores | [illegible] |
| Elbert | [illegible] |
| El Paso | [illegible] |
| Eagle | [illegible] |
| Fremont | [illegible] |
| Gilpin | [illegible] |
| Grand | [illegible] |
| Gunnison | [illegible] |
| Huerfano | [illegible] |
| Hinsdale | [illegible] |
| Hard Pinto | [illegible] |
| Jackson | [illegible] |
| La Plata | [illegible] |
| Lake | 11 |
| Las Animas | 16 |
| Lincoln | [illegible] |
| Mesa | [illegible] |
| Montrose | [illegible] |
| Ouray | 6 |
| Pitkin | [illegible] |
| Park | 11 |
| Pueblo | [illegible] |
| Rio Grande | [illegible] |
| Routt | [illegible] |
| Saguache | 3 |
| San Juan | [illegible] |
| Summit | [illegible] |
| Ute Mountain | [illegible] |
| Weld | [illegible] |
| Total | 313 |

Considerable discussion then took place on the question of where and when the state convention should be held. Mr. G. Q. Richmond made a strong appeal for Pueblo, which place was eventually chosen and June 17th next at 12 m. the time for holding the convention.

### Desperate Dagoes.

DENVER, May 8.—Depredations committed by Italians among the various shops and coal yards have been carried on to such an alarming extent the past winter that it has become necessary to use most stringent measures to put a stop to it. This morning at half past five M. Cummings, a special policeman employed by the Denver, Utah & Pacific railroad company, arrested an Italian in the yards of that company in the act of stealing coal. He started with the man for the city jail. As Cummings was crossing the Colorado Central railroad bridge on McNassar avenue he was met by a crowd of thirty Italians, all armed with knives and pistols. He was surrounded by the mob who after freeing the prisoner proceeded to assault Cummings with their murderous weapons. He was armed with a revolver, which he finally drew and fired at the man nearest him. Whether he hit the man or not he was not able to say, as he was struck at the same moment on the back of the head and knocked down, the force of wretches stabbing him while down. Cummings managed to get away from the mob, who as soon as he got out of reach of the knives began to fire at him with pistols but without doing any damage. Shortly before 6 o'clock Roundsman James Connors and Officer Peter Daly jumped into an express wagon and rode to the place where the mob were congregated. Upon seeing the officers some of the Italians ran away, while others showed a disposition to fight. One man brandished a knife in front of Connors, but was promptly knocked down by that officer. Not caring to hurt their chances on such cattle as these officers drew their pistols and using them as clubs, effectually worked in a short time. Sergeant Hourigan with officers Cassidy, Robertson and Murphy arrived shortly after, and twenty-two of the men in the crowd were captured and locked up. The wounded man was taken to Dr. Burns' office. The physician found five stabs in the back, one on the head and one on the left hand, which although extreme yet painful are not necessarily fatal. This is the most open outrage which has thus far been committed by this class of people, and indications point to a long term in Cañon City for all concerned.

### Haller Acquitted.

DENVER, May 7.—At the conclusion of prosecuting Attorney Luttle's speech in the Haller murder case at noon to-day a verdict was sworn and the jury retired. When they left the court room Haller and his relatives were in tears. The sympathy of a majority of those present was manifest by with him, and there were not a few eyes moist in his behalf. At 2.5 the jury returned and Haller's acquittal was announced. His emotions were entirely beyond description. For a few minutes the enthusiasm of those present was beyond control. The verdict was in accordance with what those who have watched the great trial long and so earnestly really expected. The jury was at once discharged, amid general expressions of thanks and gratitude from all. Later in the afternoon Haller was admitted to $3000 bail to appear from day to day to answer the other counts in his indictment, which was readily furnished. In all probability a nolle prosequi will be entered by the prosecuting attorney.

DENVER, May 8.—All further proceedings against Oliver Johnson Haller, charged with the murder of his wife and her paramour, were annulled at district court this morning by united action of counsel with the district attorney.

### State Sunday Schools.

DENVER, May 8.—The state Sunday school convention closed its session this evening. Delegates are well satisfied with the work they have accomplished. The meeting has certainly been a most successful one and reflects credit upon the officers who have had arrangements in charge, as well as those whose earnest efforts have made the proceedings so interesting and instructive. On motion of Mr. L. G. Gilmore the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this convention authorize the state secretary to prepare and publish a "year book" of this association for 1884-85, which shall contain at least a brief extract of the proceedings of the convention, the secretary's and treasurer's reports in full, a complete list of officers of the state and county organizations, the general statistics, reports and statistics classified by denominations, the present constitution of the association and as much other matter as in his judgment is necessary, provided that the cost to the treasury of this association shall not exceed $50.

The committee on nominations made the following report, which was adopted: State secretary, J. C. Carr; state treasurer, G. H. Waters; board of directors for one year, D. W. Macer and W. H. Nice; two years, Rev. George D. Mays and R. G. Gilmore; three years, C. M. Cobbs and [illegible] B. Chamberlain.

### Bonanza's Richness.

VILLA GROVE, Colorado, May 7.—A rich body of ore was yesterday uncovered in the second and third levels of the Empress Josephine mine at Bonanza, in Kerber creek district, near Villa Grove. The vein is twenty-eight inches wide and the character of the ore is tellurides and petzite. Over $12,000 was taken out of the mine yesterday. Your correspondent was shown some of the ore. It is almost full of gold and silver. The following are some of the assays: Number 1, $12,895.20 in silver and $2,110 in gold; number 2, $1,953 in silver, and $20.0[illegible] in gold; number three, $11,821 in silver, and $3,000 in gold. Later assays run over $20,000 in gold, with about $10,000 in silver. Bonanza is the best mining camp in Colorado. This is the most wonderful strike ever known in Saguache county. Dr. James Lamphere, Wood, and Mr. Rocks are the fortunate owners. The people here are very much excited, and people are already going into Bonanza from all over the valley.

### A Distressing Accident.

DENVER, May 8.—Last Saturday two little girls boarded a Circle railroad train at Newell park to return to their home at Fleming's Grove. One of the girls was named Annie Hazen; the other's name could not be ascertained. The conductor took them his train to Boulder place and they would have to wait till the next train. He left them, supposing they would do as he said. The children, however, took a different view of the case and staid aboard the car. When the train arrived at Fleming's Grove the engineer slowed up to allow one of the employees of the company to jump off. The two girls were on the middle platform and when the train slowed up they attempted to jump off. Annie Hazen, the elder, ran forward to the track and the train passed over her left leg between the ankle and knee. She was picked up and carried home and the crushed limb subsequently amputated. Annie is a bright child about 12 and a general favorite.

### A Slayer's Suicide.

RICHMOND, Mo., May 6.—Charles Ford, brother of Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, shot himself through the heart this morning, dying instantly. No cause is assigned.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The Journal's Richmond, Mo., special says: The suicide of Charles Ford created quite a stir in this community. He was stopping temporarily at the house of his father near town. Early this forenoon he went to his room and shot himself. He was afterwards found lying on a bed with a bullet wound through the head, a six-chamber pistol lying beside him. There are several theories as to the cause of the suicide. One is that it was remorse of conscience; another account, ill health; third, perhaps apprehension that Frank James would soon be at liberty and would take revenge for Jesse's death. A coroner's jury found that deceased was an habitual morphine eater. He left no letter.

### A Desperado Captured.

WINFIELD, Kas., May 7.—Sheriff McIntyre and Deputy Hanex to-day arrested a noted horse thief and desperate character on the streets in this city named John Daniels alias Sam Weston. Daniels has been stealing cattle and horses for some time in the nation and is supposed to be one of the parties who robbed the Atchison Topeka car at Arkansas City in January last.

### Russian Nihilism.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—During the trial on Tuesday of two nihilists, Dubezki and daughter, the prisoners stabbed themselves, the father fatally, the daughter dangerously. It is rumored the author Sazzeeko has been arrested in connection with the suppression of the newspaper Annals of Fatherland.

*From Friday's Daily.*

### Board of Trade.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trade was held last night, there being present Messrs. J. H. Barnes, A. Sutton, A. Hemenway, M. Kennedy, L. E. Sherman, Irving Howbert, D. B. Fairley, F. G. Rowe, Wm. Clark, A. Sagendorf and W. S. Nichols. In the absence of the president and vice-president Mr. J. H. Barnes was called to the chair.

First in order of business came a report from the committee appointed at the last meeting to revise the constitution and by-laws. Such changes were made that would assist in the perpetuating of the organization. In the future seven instead of fifteen members will constitute a quorum. It has almost always been impossible to get fifteen merchants together at one time, and now that the number has been reduced to seven, more frequent meetings can be looked for.

The question of the board resolving itself into a committee of the whole to consider what was possible to advance the interests of the city was discussed. On the motion of Irving Howbert a committee of three consisting of F. G. Rowe, D. B. Fairley and L. E. Sherman, was appointed to take in charge excursion parties visiting the city and show them around.

No other business coming up the meeting adjourned.

Mr. J. F. Wheelon and son left for the east yesterday on the Thunderbolt and will remain absent some time.

Mr. D. L. Sturgis, Colorado passenger agent of the Union Pacific, was registered at The Antlers yesterday.

Mrs. Matt France left for Philadelphia yesterday where she expects to spend the greater part of the summer.

Tim Otis is in from his ranch near Hugo. He reports that vegetation is much farther advanced there than in this locality.

Baggage Master Kirg, at the depot, reports that double the number of tourists are stopping off here now than at this time last year.

The board of tax collectors is abroad in the land and it turns out that the local fire organizations have more members than they ever thought of.

In our telegraph columns we publish news of a rich strike in the Empress Josephine mine at Bonanza. Mr. Sidney Lamb, of this city, is a lucky part owner in this property. Hon. Irving Howbert and other Colorado Springs citizens are largely interested in this camp.

In response to a dispatch sent by Hallett & Baker to the chief of police of Boston asking for information concerning the relatives of Jack Whalen who was killed by being buried in the caving well last Saturday, a reply came yesterday that no family of that name could be found that could give any information as to the identity of this name. As nothing has been learned from other sources the remains were decently interred at Evergreen cemetery yesterday afternoon.

A number of Joseph Gazey's Iowa friends have written to parties in this city asking whether it was he who was recently committed to the penitentiary at Canon City for a term of one year for grand larceny. The man referred to is Joseph Gazey, an old time and respected farmer of Bassonville in this county, and out of justice to him and for the information of his friends, we will say that the man committed was a Mexican, Joe Gazey, and not Barney Joe Gazey of Iowa fame.

Mr. Larson informs us that the opera house has been secured for Gough's lecture, to be given on May 19th; subject, "Peculiar People." Seats for the lecture will be placed on sale Saturday morning at Howbert Bros.' Prices: Parquet and parquet circle $1.00, balcony 75 cents and gallery 50 cents. Those who have already purchased tickets can have them exchanged for reserved seat tickets at the time of opening the sale without extra charge. This will probably be the last time that the Colorado Springs people will have the opportunity of hearing Gough as he announces this as his last trip across the continent.

Says the Pueblo Chieftain: A couple of colored women indulged in a fracas on the south side. One of them, Mrs. Alice Wells of Colorado Springs, confronted Miss Rebecca Granger, for the sum of having tried to steal the affections of the husband of the said Mrs. Wells. The parties were arrested by Officer Yellowbee and locked up, and Judge Minshall fined Mrs. Wells $3 for a breach of the peace, which she paid, her only regret apparently being that she had not been allowed to finish the job which she had so well in hand. She ought to purchase a good black-snake now, return home and apply it to the back of Mr. Wells in good shape.

## THE GRANT FAILURE.

Liabilities It is Reported are Ten Millions.

The General Account Cool and Wary.

The State of Florida Sunk by Collision at Sea.

### Failure of a New York Bank.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Marine National bank has closed. A year ago the bank purchased Booth's theatre. The clearing house is considering the suspension. It is thought the failure is a bad one. The capital of the bank is $600,000. The statement on September 22d last showed a surplus of $130,000, and divided profits $63,385. John D. Fish is president. It is said on the street that the bank's downfall is due to real estate transactions of President Fish.

Grant & Ward announce closing on account of failure of the Marine bank. Some C., C., C. & I. stock was brought in under the rule for Grant & Ward, of Wall street. The suspens on of Grant & Ward was announced at the stock exchange. The firm was composed of General U. S. Grant, John D. Fish, U. S. Grant, Jr., Ferdinand Ward. About 600 shares of C., C., C. & I. and Omaha and Alton & Terre Haute was closed out under the rule, also some Nickel Plate second mortgages.

Kiernan's Wall street agency furnishes the following: Rumors of a defalcation of $50,000 accompanied the suspens on of the Marine bank. The party in question said he had close relations with the bank. We have investigated and get the following statement of the embarrassment of Grant & Ward. It is said on reliable authority to be due to the absence of one of the firm who has not been at his place of business since Saturday. Various rumors are afloat in financial circles respecting which Mr. Grant, senior member of the firm, says: "I cannot deny or corroborate reports current. We are nearly $500,000 short. Our safes are locked. Until we can find Mr. Ward I cannot say how we stand."

A World reporter asked Jay Gould about the failure. He said: "I do not consider the failure of the Marine bank a matter of serious importance. It was not a heavy institution at all and did not do much business in stocks." The World in a second edition says: He is one of the oldest bank presidents in the city, there being but seven others who held positions when he took charge of the Marine bank. He has been identified with most of the great institutions of the city, foremost among which is the stock exchange. In recent years the bank has had great wholesale tobacco accounts and deposits of private bankers.

Long Island and City's funds were deposited in the bank, and if it remains closed the city will become bankrupt. No bank in New York seems affected. It has been decided to drop the bank from the banking association. Directors held a meeting this afternoon. They claim the bank is solvent and will resume in a few days. One of them said to-night the trouble was brought about by dealings of the bank with the firm of Grant & Ward; the bank had made a settlement with the clearing house; that assets were $250,000 over liabilities; that was worth a million and a half, and he couldn't understand why he should have lost his head. Wm. Smith, broker of the firm of Grant & Ward, states that losses of the firm were $500,000 to $800,000. Each of the four partners held a quarter interest to the extent of $100,000 each. General Grant would be liable for his share of the losses, which would probably be about $250,000. General Grant was in the office during a part of the day but refused to make any statement.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Captain Ambrose Snow, director of the Marine bank, called this afternoon an informal meeting of the directors of the bank to-day in the private office of President Fish over the bank to talk over the situation of the bank. Fish made a statement of the causes which induced him to close the bank. Fish said he conducted Ferdinand Ward's business and was a scoundrel, and finding that his defalcation amounted to $750,000 he had decided the best thing to do was to close the bank and save it from utter failure. He also stated that he and other members owned three-quarters of the stock of the bank. Captain Snow said the directors had always had the greatest confidence in President Fish's honesty and integrity and they still held the same opinion. They only regretted that Fish had not called a meeting of the board and submitted matters to them before he so hastily decided to close the doors. They thought he lacked good judgment in taking such hasty action and stated also that the bank would probably soon be able to resume business and none of the depositors lose a cent. Although Ward was in his office to-day he refused to make a statement in regard to his alleged defalcation and what has become of the large sums he borrowed. It is supposed they were sunk in real estate speculations.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The World will say that the belief that the affairs of the Marine bank are not in as good condition as expected is strengthened by the fact that while the bank should have in its vaults a reserve of $1,300,000, yet the suspension was caused by inability to meet the clearing house balance of $550,000 except by collaterals. It is rumored on the street that criminal proceedings will be instituted against Ward. It is reported Roscoe Conkling will act as General Grant's adviser.

From the Tribune of Friday: Further details of the transaction between Grant and William H. Vanderbilt were learned yesterday. General Grant's visit to Vanderbilt was made on Sunday and then the latter's check for $150,000 was given. It is said that at the request of General Grant the check was dated as of Saturday, and the check of Grant & Ward on the Marine bank given Mr. Vanderbilt, who agreed not to use it for a day or two. It is now believed the ex-president knew the state of the firm's affairs and Ward is credited with furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Vanderbilt's consent was obtained. When presented the checks of Grant & Ward had been rendered worthless by the two failures. The day after the failure General Grant called on Vanderbilt at the latter's desire, and it is said that assurances were given that he would be fully protected in the matter, even if great sacrifices were necessary in the direction of Mrs. Grant's property.

An enormous amount of unsecured liabilities of the firm of Grant & Ward exists, comprising notes and simple receipts for money received for speculation. The story told regarding the operations of the firm by those who are in a position to be acquainted with the facts is as follows: The firm started with the prestige of General Grant's name to aid the members in securing capital and inspiring confidence. It is now believed General Grant or U. S. Grant, Jr., paid close attention to the details. The co-partnership agreement provided that each member could withdraw $6,000 a month, the profits above that sum being treated as capital. Neither of the Grants is believed to have paid closer attention to the details than the regular drawing of his allowance. The scheme carried out to obtain most of funds was based on advances made by the firm to contractors for Indian and other supplies to the government. The firm taking assignments of claims from these men and collecting on them when the contracts were approved in the regular course of government procedure. By representations respecting these contracts heavy sums of money were obtained on notes or receipts given by the firm or individual members. Many persons left their money here unclaimed for a long time. It is stated on good authority that there are outstanding nearly two million dollars of these unsecured obligations of the firm held between two individuals. This said liabilities of this character will amount to about five million dollars. The Tribune also says not only are they (Grant & Ward) known to have rehypothecated securities lodged with them on loans by several railroad companies, but they have obtained larger advances on some of these collaterals than the amounts they had advanced. The best information now puts their gross liabilities at not far from ten million dollars. No estimate can be made of their assets, exclusive of loans they have made on securities they have repledged.

No statement is yet obtainable respecting the condition of the Marine bank and the prospect of final payment to the depositors will be a mere matter of guess-work until the bank examiner finishes his report.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Fred. R. Grant and Jesse R. Grant made an assignment to James McNamee. The former gave preferences amounting to $240,000, and the latter $25,000.

J. D. Fish, president of the Marine bank, made an assignment to-day to F. H. Morris. The preferences are the Marine bank and Grant & Ward.

### Loss of the State of Florida.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, May 7.—The steamship Titania from Glasgow passed this morning. She has on board 24 of the crew of the steamship State of Florida, that vessel having been sunk by collision with a bark in mid ocean. Out of 167 persons on the State of Florida only 44 were saved, and of the bark's crew only the captain and two men were rescued. One hundred and twenty-three souls went down with the steamer and twelve with the bark, making a total loss of 135. The survivors will probably be landed at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The steamer Titania with some of the crew of the lost steamer State of Florida passed on to Montreal. Reporters boarded the steamer Titania immediately on arrival and learned from the survivors of the steamer Florida the story of the disaster. The list of survivors on the Titania and the bark Ponema includes James Thome, chief officer; James Allen, third officer; Andrew Steele, surgeon, and 31 other minor officers and crew; and James Bennett, of London, one first class passenger, Andrew Fairbarn and David Struthers, second class, besides seven steerage passengers. The steamship City of Rome passed them while on board the ship Louisa and answered their signals, but did not stop. Following is the official report of the third officer of the State of Florida: Left New York the 12th of April with about 167 passengers and crew and full general cargo. All went well until the night of the 18th. At 11.30 came in collision with the bark Ponema of Chatham, N. B., Captain Lefourn. Both ships went down almost instantly and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only 44, including the stewardess, managed to escape in boats; and out of the bark's crew of fifteen only the captain and two seamen were saved. The next morning the bark was observed bottom up. The survivors after being thirty-five hours in a boat without food or water were rescued by the Norwegian bark Theresa of Christiana, from that port bound to Quebec, on the 23d. Twenty-four of them were transferred on board the ship Louisa from Cardiff for Quebec, where they remained until the 5th of May, when they were taken on board the Titania for Quebec. It is believed 135 lives were lost. Allen declined to give an opinion of the accident. Members of the rescued party on board the Titania presented a pitiable appearance. So sudden was the calamity many of them were in their bunks at the time and had to hurry on deck and into the boats in their night clothes. The bark went down instantly. The frightened passengers rushed on deck in their night clothes and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Women went into hysterics and men refused to move. Women especially objected to leaving the doomed vessel, some who could have been easily saved, absolutely refusing to budge an inch. Those who clung to the bottom of the capsized boat all night suffered terribly. During the thirty-five hours the survivors were afloat they had not a drop to drink and were beginning to feel all the horrors of extreme thirst when rescued.

Seamen all agree that the case of the State of Florida was the quickest and most appalling disaster they ever heard of. James Steele, of Ayr, surgeon of the State of Florida, was of the opinion that the real awfulness of the collision would never be ascertained, as the whole thing was too sudden. The passengers were all in bed at the time and so were the sailors off duty. He says the officers, crew and passengers all seemed to have lost their heads.

TORONTO, May 8.—James Bennett, a first class passenger, who is a survivor of the steamer Florida, states that just before the boat was overed some one cut the fastenings too soon and the boat emptied all its passengers into the sea. He, with a few others, climbed on the keel and said there all night. Underneath the boat were a number of his former companions, all of whom were found dead the next morning. A small number of persons were saved. He attributed the rapidity with which the Florida went down to the fact that the captain, who apparently did not realize the position of affairs, made no endeavor to get them into the boats.

Though the surviving officers are very reticent as to the responsibility for the accident, the impression seems to be that the captain was to blame. The men on the keel boat were picked off the next morning by their former companions in other boats. They saw the bark upside down which collided with them. The boats with the survivors kept together, and Saturday morning signaled a sailing vessel which took them off. They were picked up next day by the Titania, bound for America. Two days later the rescued on board the Titania were transferred to the bark Louise, also bound for Quebec. The second transfer to the Titania took place day before yesterday.

The stories of the various survivors agree in the main features, the time occupied by the disaster being of such short duration that there was no chance for observation.

MONTREAL, May 8.—The steamer Titania arrived alive this evening. A large number of persons gathered at the wharf to witness the landing of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the State of Florida. As soon as the Titania was moored to the wharf she was boarded by custom house officers, the American consul and representatives of the press. James D. Bennett of London, Ont., said he saw one boat hanging by one davit. He heard it was not considered a safe boat and the ropes were cut to hinder any one using it; got into one of the boats the lashings of which were cut at one end, throwing all the occupants into the sea. Thirty might have been saved but for this mishap. Only seven were picked up. All night long they could hear people groaning and struggling underneath the boat. Toward morning the noise ceased, the strugglers had succumbed. The rescued broke through the bottom of the boat with oars and a horrible sight met their eyes. Eight bodies were floating there while a man named Donaldson was still alive although unconscious. The captain drew three whistles when the vessel was sinking, and upon being asked the reason for this said he was bidding those in the boat farewell, and that he wanted to show he was sticking to his vessel until the last.

### A Steamer Wrecked.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 8.—The steamer Portland, plying between Portland and St. John, N. B., struck on Grindstone ledge, Owl's head, this morning. The steamer left Portland last night with 70 passengers and two-thirds cargo. The night was clear as day. The pilot sighted a striped buoy on the port bow between Sheep and Fisherman's islands. In a few minutes the steamer struck the ledge, side on and stuck fast. The pumps were started, distress colors set and the boats cleared. The officers and crew were cool and the passengers behaved well. The captain landed in a boat, drove to Rockland, six miles, for help. The steamer Rockland promptly answered and reached the scene at 6.30. Meantime a sloop from Owl's head answered the signals and two boats landed. The women and children were transferred to the sloop first. The passengers were put aboard the Rockland and brought to this city. The vessel was valued at $125,000, and with cargo will be a total loss.

### Wild Rumors.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—Reports in circulation to the effect that a special train carrying the Boston party to the city of Mexico was wrecked are untrue. Their destination was safely reached to-day. Obstructions placed on the track wrecked a construction train, killing 14 cars, killing six persons and injuring about ten others. It was further reported that General Superintendent D. B. Robinson of the Mexican Central had been assassinated, but this is also untrue. One or more shots were fired into the train, but nobody injured.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Dispatches to headquarters here from physicians at the wreck say some thirty passengers were more or less injured, but all, excepting twelve are able to proceed on their journey. L. M. Vincent of Buchanan, Michigan, sleeping car conductor, is paralyzed from a fracture of the spine. He has two scalp wounds and will probably die. None of the others are dangerously hurt.

### An Unhealthy Section.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., May 2.—Last night a Thompson Falls Indian with some white men was engaged at a gambling table. The Indian was charged with unfair dealing and a fight ensued. The Indian started to run and was fatally shot in the back by one of the gamblers. As the news spread the Indians began to collect and show signs of a general uprising. The roughest element in the country is now collected at Thompson Falls. It is unsafe for a man with money to go out unprotected at night. A number of persons have been robbed. The same state of affairs exists at Spokane Falls, where a number of gamblers from Thompson Falls have collected. The organization of a vigilance committee is talked of.

### Judah P. Benjamin Dead.

LONDON, May 7.—Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and ex-member of the government of the southern confederacy, died suddenly this evening.

He was of Jewish extraction and was born in Hayti in 1812. He practised law in New Orleans, was elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana in 1852 and re-elected in 1859. He acted with the democrats and became a secessionist. He was secretary of state of the confederate states from February, 1862, until the collapse of that power in 1865. Since the close of the war he has practised law in London.

### Kentucky Democrats.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—The democratic state convention, in session to-day, adopted resolutions urging reform of the civil service, denouncing the present tariff, arraigning the republican party for perpetuating it, demanding tariff exclusive for revenue, recommending to the national convention Colonel G. Carlisle as candidate for president. Henry Watterson was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Delegates at large are Henry Watterson, C. Stockton Johnson, James A. McKenzie and Thomas Jones. Preferences cannot be learned. All are strong for revenue reform.

### Irish Republicans.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Irish Republican National league has been in secret session here for the last two days to arrange for campaign work in the interest of the republican party during the next presidential canvass. It was decided to maintain headquarters in Chicago, New York and Washington. Speakers to be sent out by the league will be urged to attack the free trade theory as the surest means of alienating Irish veterans from the democratic party, on the ground that free trade is an English measure. Twenty-three states were represented at the session. J. Curran Keegan of Colorado was elected general secretary.

### Gordon in Egypt.

LONDON, May 8.—A crowded and influential meeting of patriotic associations was held at St. James hall Thursday evening to protest against the abandonment of General Gordon. Earl Cardigan presided. The meeting denounced the conduct of the government as devoid of principle, moral courage and statesmanship.

CAIRO, May 8.—Extensive purchases of camels have been made for Egyptian troops soon to go to the relief of besieged garrisons.

### Street Shooting.

KANSAS CITY, May 7.—The Evening Star's Blue Spring, Mo., special says: John Gill, a shoemaker, presumably insane, shot and fatally wounded John Stanley this morning while the latter was passing his shop with his father, Daniel Stanley. The latter having a shotgun turned to fire at Gill, but was prevented by bystanders until Gill had shot at the crowd once or twice. Then he was released and fired Gill's face full of small shot, putting out both eyes.

### Accidental Dynamite Explosion.

LONDON, May 8.—Ten women were blown to pieces and two others wounded by an explosion of dynamite at Noble's factory at Aveline.

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## THE LADIES' BOOK.

The new scow Julia Ann, yesterday received a number of reports of the disaster by lightning, which occurred at the Wood's Island Lighthouse, on Friday morning last. The lighthouse is a very conspicuous object, and is visible from the mainland for many miles. It is a tall tower, with a light room at the top, and is painted white. The keeper, Mr. Jonas Wood, and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, were all in the house at the time of the accident. The lightning struck the tower about 3 o'clock in the morning, while the family were asleep. The shock was so severe that it shook the whole island, and the crash was heard for miles. The tower was shattered from the roof to the foundation, and the lighthouse lamp was broken to pieces. The keeper and his family were all stunned for a few minutes, but recovered without serious injury. The loss to the Government will be considerable, as the lamp and lenses were of the latest pattern. The tower will be rebuilt at once.

## THE LADIES' BOOK.

The Janvier Dynamo plant has been in operation for some time, and has proved a decided success. The dynamo is located in the basement of the Janvier Electric Light Company's building, and is driven by a 40-horse power engine. The current is used for lighting the Janvier Opera House, and for a number of private residences. The plant is the property of a company composed of Mr. Jonas Janvier, Mr. Henry Clay Fairchild, and Mr. Ezra Stone. The company intends to extend its mains to the Exchange Building, and to the Grand Hotel, if the demand for the current warrants it. The Janvier Company has been incorporated for $200,000, and the stock is all held by the three gentlemen named above

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. George E. Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the GAZETTE Publishing company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mrs. Cole, the murderer, has been committed for trial for having outraged Paris public morals in her last book. Her counsel should prove an alibi for the plaintiff.

Alderman Jones should receive the hearty support which all good citizens are giving him in his efforts to execute the laws of the city.

The sympathy is warm and almost universal. No harm shall come to his business or person, if the concert support of his fellow citizens can prevent it.

Governor Cleveland's course in New York in approving of the "reform" bills for the reform of the New York city government is winning him quantities of friends and is making his name very prominent as a presidential candidate.

We publish this morning a proclamation signed by Mayor Humphrey offering a reward for the capture of the party or parties concerned in the effort to blow up the Crawford house. The council has already taken measures to secure the capture of the guilty parties and the offering of the public reward is an additional step.

We publish a notice of a school meeting to be held in Monday to elect trustees to the school board. The vacancies are made by the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. Humphrey and D. W. Robbins. Mr. Humphrey has been on the school board since 1878 and is thoroughly familiar with our school affairs. We trust he will be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Robbins was elected last year and has faithfully attended to his duties. Our school affairs are well managed and we see no reason for any change in the board.

The friends of both Blaine and Arthur are claiming enough delegates already elected to carry the convention. Of course the claims are not correct. Of the 820 delegates the states will have at the last, Sherman 19 and Logan 10. This is large enough to prevent either Arthur or Blaine having a majority on the first ballot and the friends of Sherman men will have the balance of power. They will use this power wisely and make sure the nomination of a man the liberal element will support.

Through the kindness of Mr. N. Wilson of this city we have received from Mr. N. Hogeman, of Salida, a specimen of the ore from the new strike in the vicinity of Salida. It runs about 30 per cent copper and from 60 to 70 ounces of silver to the ton. The mine is called the "Sesalia" and is owned by O'Connor, Swopp and Emerson. The mine was discovered in 1880 and originally worked as a copper mine. The ore which now proves valuable was thrown on the dump as valueless. The owners recently ordered a mill run of everything taken out and in this way it was discovered that the richest part of the mineral was being thrown away. The excitement is intense. But we are glad to say there seems to be some basis for this. It is impossible that there should be any salting. Many former residents of this city now live in Salida and we trust that they will be greatly benefited by the strike.

It is probable that there were few people, possibly only one person, in the city who saw Alderman Jones' house in the lawless and defiant way in which certain pickpockets in front of it opened and the incendiary fire in them against those who are trying to have the law enforced probably suggested the crime. We cannot in this matter entirely dissociate the man who is persecuted for doing his duty as an alderman in enforcing the liquor ordinance and the back room proprietors who want houses to sell on Sunday. At the same time the authors of this distardly act must be small in number and it would be unjust to indulge in any general denunciation. We have two courts to perform. We should punish the violators and we should also stop the saloon business which is breeding a spirit of lawlessness. The sentiment in this city on this question is overwhelming.

The article by Mrs. Helen Jackson in the 19th Century on the Mormon question will give more real aid to the settlement of the Mormon question than most of the denunciatory literature that now abounds. The impression prevails too widely that Mormonism is simply immorality that force can eradicate. It is more than this. Some Mormons have the same sincerity and devotion to what they believe to be the purest religion have shown. Simple force is impotent against this class. The readers of Mrs. Jackson's article will appreciate this in her sketch of the rise of Mormonism. Force is undeniably convincing, but it will not make a perfect convert. Education and moral suasion are equally needed to banish Mormonism. At the present time the attack on Mormonism has changed its ground. The rapid increase in population in Utah has set in motion new influences. The common school, the church, the local press have united with the sober and the judicious in a united war against our greatest social evil.

The quibble over the question of whether the delegation to Chicago is pledged or not is foolish. It may be true that the resolutions did not instruct for Blaine in the usual form, but the instructions as given were all the more so emphatic. The committee that selected the delegates made the following statement in their report. "Your committee further report that each of the above named gentlemen is unquestionably in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine for President of the United States."

Every delegate also personally pledged himself to support Blaine before his election. Besides the convention passed the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That this state convention, representing the desire of an overwhelming majority of the Colorado republicans, hereby declares in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine.

The delegation is pledged by every principle of honor and justice. The Denver Republican has been the leading Blaine paper from the start and it goes right to claim the victory to be a great one.

The Washington National Capital says that Secretary Teller could easily have carried Colorado for Arthur, if he had chosen. But he made no effort because the president requested him not to do so. This may deceive the people east, but cannot in this state. Secretary Teller and the Teller office holders did all they could to carry the convention for Arthur.Ward Teller, the brother of the secretary, headed the movement in Arapahoe. The surveyor general attempted to carry Larimer but failed. An officeholder came down here to fix this county, but received quiet advice that he was not needed and left. In Pueblo county an office holder tried to capture the delegation and elect himself delegate to Chicago. But he was elected tout to the seventeen delegates in favor of himself. We have heard on good authority that there were thirty nine postmasters in our state convention. The fact is that Secretary Teller could not carry this state for Arthur, and all his friends know that he could control the same. They could not show their strength in the convention, because they were too weak and most of them became professed Blaine men.

The immigration meeting held last evening at the court house was largely attended and must be productive of good results. It was remarked last evening that the meeting should have been held earlier, but in one way the delay was desirable. It showed that the deep feeling of horror and indignation did not pass away with the echoes of the exploding bombs. The result of the meeting as a whole was excellent. It was not a prohibition meeting but one in the interest of law and order. It was a meeting of good citizens who are opposed to the boycotting of an alderman for doing his duty. The citizens took up the gauntlet thrown at Alderman Jones and will bare a knife in the fight. It is no longer between a small band of ruffians and Alderman Jones. It is between the friends of law and order and the law breakers. Through Alderman Jones the right of the majority to make laws and enforce them is assailed and this must not be endured. The people of this city must indicate their sovereignty. The issues are clear and unmistakable. It is not simply a question of enforcing a particular law, but the sovereign right of the majority to make laws and have their servants execute them without personal peril. This issue the meeting of last night said should be fairly and triumphantly met.

George William Curtis speaks of civil service reform as a party issue in the following sensible way: "Those who point to certain acts of the administration and of republicans everywhere as proofs that the party is not a consistent reform party are, so far, correct. It is not a party entirely consistent upon the subject, and the reason is obvious. The republican party was not formed upon the issue of civil service reform, nor was the democratic party. It is a question of administrative methods which has arisen during the supremacy of the republicans, and where the issues upon which parties were formed, and upon which they have recently occupied a certain position, have in a great part disappeared. The parties, however, owing to the abnormal situation, have remained organized, and in both parties the friends of reform have sought to graft the reform upon the party policy. In this generous rivalry the republicans have been by far the more successful. There has naturally not been the same consistency of action that there would have been had the reform been an original issue of the party, like the non extension of slavery into the territories, but there has been a surprisingly rapid adjustment of party opinion and action to the reform."

The fact that nearly every delegation to Chicago goes uninstructed has given us very wide estimates of the first and second ballots. Perhaps the widest is given by Congressman Payne and shows a very limited knowledge of the situation, if he intended to give us real opinions. The first ballot is not a very well estimate, though there is no reason for putting New Jersey and Indiana so low for Blaine. But in the second, which is certainly to nominate Blaine, he makes wild calculations. He assumes that Edmunds, Logan, Sherman, Lawley and Farnham will withdraw as presidential candidates and their votes go to Blaine. This is absurd. Blaine might get the Logan votes and a part of the Sherman votes, but he could get no others. The Edmunds, Lawley and Farnham votes are much more likely to go to Arthur. At the present time the Blaine papers are making a violent and unwarranted attack on Edmunds which prevents any combination in the convention. The Edmunds men in Massachusetts under no circumstances would support Blaine, yet Blaine is given fifteen votes from Massachusetts on the second ballot. It is assumed that Vermont only stands by her favorite son for one ballot. The same is assumed as we have said of other candidates. Such estimates will hurt Mr. Blaine, because ordinary common sense and information show them to be untrue, and it looks like weakness to present such masses of misinformation.

The attack on Alderman Jones is most unjust. His course in the council has been very conservative. In conversation he is quiet and moderate of speech. He has not used the denunciatory language that so many citizens have used in public and in private. There is nothing fanatical about him. He is simply an honest man who goes his quiet way and resolute way. His public career here may be one of great usefulness. Previous to the spring of 1883, he had taken no part in politics. At that time his friends desired him to become a candidate for alderman. Before he was elected, he pledged himself to do what he could to execute our liquor ordinance. The chief objection to him seems to be that he has kept his pledge. We are aware that it is a somewhat unique thing for a politician to keep the pledges he makes before election and for this he is entitled to the credit. But such is not an erratic course of an unusual one and does not earn for one the title of either crank or fanatic. Shortly after the meeting of the new council of 1883, a petition was presented from the ministerial association asking the enforcement of the liquor ordinance. It was referred to the police committee, of which Mr. Jones was chairman. It came forth a written report from Mr. Jones which did not please anyone. This report spoke of the difficulties of enforcing the laws. To remove some of these difficulties, he proposed certain amendments to the liquor ordinance. These were considered some three months and consultation was had with druggists and others as to the wisdom of the change. The amendments were adopted after much delay, and prosecutions were begun and not until then was there any criticism of Mr. Jones. He has had the very honorable reputation of being the alderman most responsible for the prosecutions. In the council he has been a valuable member from a purely business point of view. He has been regular and prompt in attendance on the meetings of the council and committees. He has an intelligent comprehension of the public questions. While much credit is due the mayor and council for the prompt action in preserving our water rights on Fixton's falls, Mr. Jones deserves the most credit. He gave much valuable time to it and had generally charge of the work. His services have been valuable in every way. He has been a conscientious, wise, and fearless public servant, who deserves well of his city. His present persecution is due entirely to his disinterested services to his city. His success would be but a premium on inefficiency and faithlessness to pledges.

## LITERARY.

A second volume of extracts from the diary of Henry Greville is announced.

The Memoir of Princess Alice is to be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Miss Anna Katherine Greene's "Leavenworth Case" is to be republished in London by Strahan.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is gravely mentioned by the London Times-reviewer as the "authoress of "To Leeward."

George Eliot's letters, soon to be published, are said to abound with personal touches describing personages whose names are in every one's mouth.

"The Autobiography of Judas Iscariot" is the title of a character study which the Rev. James W. Hart has lately published in London.

The author of "John Inglesant" has written a poem called "My Wife's Valentine" for the next number of The English Illustrated Magazine.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe has prepared for students annotated editions of Tennyson's "Princess" and of his "Songs." They will be published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

Short passages from Thoreau's journals have been collected in a volume which will bear the title of "Summer," and will be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The first and second of the promised three volumes of the "History of Philadelphia" have lately appeared. The work deals exhaustively with the city from its earliest days.

The Newport Historical Magazine, now four years old, has changed its name to the Rhode Island Historical Magazine, and will hereafter occupy the broader field which its title implies.

General Gordon's forthcoming book, "Reflections Suggested in Palestine, 1883," is said to be written in a graphic and vigorous style. It comprises a series of spiritual thoughts on the greater Scripture truths.

A second edition of the "Delsarte System of Oratory," by two pupils of the master, has been brought out by E. S. Werner, of Albany. The volume is illustrated, and contains Delsarte's essay on "The Attributes of Reason."

What is described as a mirror of Philadelphia society in the shape of a novel called "Miss Nancy" will soon be published in the Quaker City. Even the publisher, it is reported, does not know the names of the authors, who are two young persons prominent in society.

A second edition of Conkling's "Guide to Mexico" is just from the press. The first edition of the book was published only about three months ago, but numerous changes have occurred since then in the construction of the new railways, and the present edition has, consequently, been carefully revised throughout and brought down to the present date.

The Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, has undertaken an exhaustive work on Austria-Hungary. It is to be in immense cyclopedia of useful knowledge. It will deal with antiquities, history, literature, language, art, science, and a hundred other subjects. How many volumes it may extend to, nobody has yet stated, nor is it at all likely that a corps of specialists, each working out a theory of his own for the satisfaction of a royal editor, will be found to err much on the side of brevity.

M. Darmestetter says of George Eliot that she possessed to a large degree those qualities with which her favorite characters are frequently endowed. "She herself was an accomplished manager and model housekeeper to the end of her life. It was ever her maxim to do well whatever her hand found to do. Her handwriting and pronunciation were extraordinarily neat, but the elegance of the former and the harmony of the voice became only apparent on a nearer acquaintance."

The Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, ex-secretary of the state of New York, in a letter to Professor Nathan Sheppard, editor of the new work "Darwinism as stated by Darwin himself," writes as follows: "You have rendered a great service to an immense class who now for the first time will be independent of misrepresentations, not only for what Darwin has and has not said, but also may now compass the pith and meaning of his doctrines and philosophy. I believe the publication is not only the most timely and important, but I shall be much mistaken if it does not have a great sale. It will be invaluable as a book of reference."

The new Hawthorne edition of Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," which is to be brought out by Robert S. Lindsay, of Philadelphia, will be ready in about 6 months. The paper, so far as a specimen page shows it, is excellent. The type is large and handsome, the margins broad and the size convenient. A newly etched portrait and eight other illustrations etched from authentic drawings of scenes described in the book have been prepared for this edition. Only five hundred copies will be issued, and all will be numbered. Seventy-five of these copies will be printed on Whatman's paper, with duplicate signed proofs of the etchings on Japan paper.

Charles Reade knew that death was coming and refused absolutely to meet it at Cannes. "No," he said, "I feel myself breaking up and I wish to go home to die." He bore the journey northward pretty well, until reaching Calais, where, while lingering to obtain, if possible, a smooth sea and fair passage, the east wind brought back upon him that bronchial affection from which he had previously suffered, and sent him to his house in Shepherd's-bush in a mournful condition of prostration, from which he never rallied. The lease of his much-loved dwelling and all the effects contained therein are advertised for sale. This is the place which he called "Naboth's Vineyard," and the history of which he has related in characteristic fashion.

Lord Cranbrook, in a memorandum of conversations with Christopher North, written forty years ago and lately published, quotes North as saying concerning Wordsworth. "He was too dignified and self-dependent a character for Coleridge, who always required sympathy, and probably has expressed his feelings in the description of a friend with which he concludes 'John Anderson.' Wordsworth could not sufficiently bend to this weakness, which he thought unmanly, and hence the estrangement, though Wordsworth still loved Coleridge, as did Coleridge him. It was this weakness, and not pride or vanity, which led him to delight in talking, and when he had an attentive hearer he would dilate on every subject with enthusiasm, but if there were the slightest apathy or carelessness displayed, it was curious to see how his voice died away at once. And yet I am convinced that this was not love of display, but of having other minds in communion, as it were, with his own, and when he felt that they were so, he would impart to every object of conversation a hue and tinge of beauty which could not be surpassed."

## PERSONAL.

Senator Sherman is considered to be perhaps the best whist player in Washington.

Two slaves formerly owned by Jeff Davis now own his plantation, for which they paid $200,000.

Twenty-seven million dollars are represented on the passenger list of one European steamer which sailed last Saturday.

George Eliot's "Adam Bede" is being dramatized, and the adaptation will be produced both in England and America.

Professor F. W. Capen, of the New York State Normal School, has been elected to the chair of natural philosophy at Colby University.

The portrait of Charles Sumner which used to hang in Wormley's in Washington now adorns the Massachusetts state library in Boston.

R. D. Blackmore writes his novels with dark-blue inks, in tiny, detached characters that are the despair of compositors until they become familiar with them.

It is said that Senator Farley's health has been seriously impaired by the use, on his beard, of a hair dye which has been found to contain poisonous ingredients.

Count von Moltke is ill with catarrh of the lungs, and has obtained a long leave of absence and will retire to his estates in Silesia. He retains the nominal command of his staff.

George Augustus Sala gets $10,000 a year from the London Illustrated News for writing a page a week and occasional dramatic criticisms. He gets another $10,000 from the Daily Telegraph for an editorial of a column long now and then.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, the eminent German musician, who has taken the lead in musical circles at Cologne since 1849, will resign his public position next fall and retire to private life. He is quite advanced in life and is in feeble health.

On his recent birthday anniversary the Kaiser Wilhelm received as a present the sword of General von Seydlitz, the victor of Rossbach and Zorndorf. It was presented to him by the last surviving scion of Von Seydlitz's line, himself an old man.

General Robert Toombs, speaking the other day of Liberty Hall, the home of Alexander H. Stephens said, "I want the people of Georgia to buy the property, and when they do I will endow it with enough to make it such a college as little Aleck would like to see there if he were alive."

The Empress Eugenie is negotiating for the purchase of a large and picturesque estate at Chiselhurst, known as "Coopers," and at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Morley's son. "Cooper's is a larger place than Camden, where she used to reside, and is opposite the imperial tomb.

Mr. William J. Florence, the actor, who returned to New York after a professional tour which took him into twenty-five states, says that everywhere the talk of the people whom he met is in favor of Arthur for president. He thinks the political wire-pullers are generally against him.

The gold medal of the Military service institution of the United States has been awarded to Lieutenant Wagner, Sixth Infantry, for the best essay on the "Military Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them." The judges who made the award were Generals Sherman, Franklin, and Tower.

"Gustav Richter, the painter," says the London Globe's Berlin correspondent, "married late in life the handsome daughter of Meyerbeer, the composer. Their genial home and interesting soirees were considered one of the attractions of Berlin social life, and were quite a gathering of the representatives of art and science. Like Rubens, Richter made his beautiful wife the subject of many of his best pictures."

## ARIZONA MATTERS.

### The Purpose of Their Raids—A Keen Sense of Humor.

BLACK HAWK, N. M., April 29, 1884.

Regular Correspondence to the GAZETTE.

I have now been in this territory a little more than two months. During this time we have had frequent rumors and reports of Indians being "off the reservation," and usually the exact number of missing Indians has been given, and in but one instance does the number exceed fifty. These reports always cause more or less anxiety and alarm for the safety of prospectors who may be wandering over the country, and for small unprotected settlements. But most of these reports were soon after contradicted; the missing Indians turning up on the reservation, where they are in safety. Other and more alarming reports have spread during the two months I have been here; reports of Indians having been seen at such a place, and that men have been killed, giving number, place or places and sometimes names. There was probably truth in some of these stories, even to the killing, and if all were true it would have been but a small repetition of the realities in past years in these territories—New Mexico and Arizona. Depredations and murders committed by Indians, rustlers, cowboys, and by other classes of the population when influenced by whisky, have occurred so frequently during the past that they are looked upon much as every day matters, and are scarcely noted until they are given to the past, with little further thought. For this reason it is difficult to get particulars or truth, or whether or not there was any truth in a report which excited the people as for a moment, and therefore I can not say positively whether or not the Indians have committed any depredations or murders this year. In either case this is a most peaceful year with the Apaches.

The northern Indians seldom, or never, go on the war-path except in protection of country, for redress of grievance, or against a hereditary foe, and are somewhat disposed to be friendly with other tribes and people. Not so the Apaches. So far as I can learn here, and before coming on their range, they never made war or go upon the war-path, and have no wrongs to avenge, or country to defend. Where they came from or how they originated is not known. When they first appeared in Arizona, the valleys were probably thickly settled with a peaceful, semi-civilized agricultural people, as the ruins of dwellings and irrigation canals so indicate, but this is not known, and even not how long the Apache drove these out for the purpose of possessing the land; if they were then as now, and as when found by the whites, they did not in intentionally.

Of the prospectors who entered Arizona in search of gold twenty to thirty years ago, many fell a prey to the Apaches, and there has not been a year since in which Americans and Mexicans have not fallen by their lances, and there are portions of the territory even now where it would be certain death for small parties to enter, yet I cannot learn that the Apaches have ever combined of whites leaving their country, or of their ever having declared war, or gone upon the war-path. I do not know that they claim the country, or any country or lands as theirs. From all I can learn, they look upon land, and all land as free to all; and not only the land, but property of all kinds, and even life may be taken by all who are able to do so. I see but one excuse or justification that can be given of them. A tribe of murderers and robbers; and this they have probably ever been.

They delight in way laying, and in stealthily crawling up upon the unsuspecting prospector, and, if fortunate is the one prospector who escapes if once seen by them. Their annual raids of past years appear to have been for the two fold object of sport and plunder, as, beyond the mere killing, there was nothing warlike about them, and, seemingly were devoid of any such intention, and were undertaken without provocation. Instance, as has been known in years past, a party of from ten to fifty will set out murdering and robbing in Sonora, and in time the Mexican troops would gather and make it unsafe to continue longer there. They then make a rapid ride to other parts, and a few days after are in the valley of the Rio Grande murdering the peaceful Pueblo Indians, having taking in any unprotected and unsuspecting whites and small white settlements they come across on their way, and a week or two later, are safely housed in the mountains of western Chihuahua or eastern Sonora. Having met with no loss themselves on the whole excursion; and besides the sport, have been successful in gathering horses, clothing, arms, ammunition and money, were nothing out, as they feed upon the herds of cattle which are found in every valley in which there is water, and there have their holidays before returning to the reservation. I cannot hear that they have ever attempted to drive settlers from the country, and they probably have no desire to do so. If that were their object by moving in larger bodies they could have made a clean sweep of the country as far as they went, but instead of this, seem to have a care not to kill too many in any one place lest they should frighten the settlers from that part. They never knowingly expose their own lives. Their raids, as I have said, appear to be for sport and plunder, and this only. Where the game is human, the sport is the highest possible, and from the sport is every want of the Indian satisfied.

It has probably been ever thus with them, and that they at one time lived by plundering the agricultural people who inhabited the valleys where they now range, who, for protection, built strong houses, the only entrances to which can be from the top, or built on inaccessible cliffs which could only be scaled by niches cut into the rock, and if so, this not at all probable that they purposely drove them from the country or had any desire to exterminate them, for this would be destroying their living. As they now live off of our government and by plunder they should become ranchers, and so live in the days of the Aztecs. To escape the Apaches, the Aztecs and cliff dwellers many have voluntarily forsook houses and lands and moved to other parts. But the last year or two the peaceful Pueblos on the Rio Grande lived in constant dread of the Apaches, who raided upon them as they now do upon so called settlements on either side of the Mexican border line.

When in need of money with which to buy arms and ammunition they steal stock, drive over the line and sell, and with the money they can always find traders who will sell them anything they want. They of course receive but a small portion of the real value of the stock, whether it be in money or trade, and I am told that they have paid as high as two dollars apiece for cartridges. As they are always able to procure what they need it would be a great saving to the ranchmen if our government would issue cartridges to them the same as clothing.

Of late years there is much sympathy expressed for the poor Indian in the eastern states. This is a week when given to the idea. Indeed they have there, but they would be rather out of place on the Apaches. They have no ground for complaint. Never before could they have had so much reason to be happy and contented as at present. Formerly they stole and plundered from necessity, in order to live, now they are provided for by the government. Should fear on the reservation become irksome to them, and they want a little exercise, they may help themselves to the first horses they find and ride over the country, killing a few Americans and Mexicans here and there for diversion or if in need of arms and ammunition; and live on the cattle herds the while. Should too many be off on these pleasure excursions at a time, or they be too protracted, there is danger of the troops interfering with the sports, and in this case it is necessary to detail a few of their number to act as scouts for the troops, and these can keep them posted in regard to their movements, and even in many instances prearrange ambuscades where they may be slaughtered with impunity. Tired of the sport they may at any time return to their reservation and have government protection against all who have suffered at the loss of friends and relatives, and who might otherwise do them harm.

This is but a fair presentation of the case, of what occurred a year ago. I do not see what more the Apaches can ask than they now have, or that they have any cause for complaint. They ask nothing more, make no complaints, so far as I know, and are content and happy.

That these murdering raiders are not war parties, and that they have no wish or intention of driving out settlers, is plain to be seen. They know where the boundary line between the United States and Mexicans and have taken advantage of it for their own safety by operating for the time on the side on which was the least danger to themselves. Frequently a raid on settlers and ranches is begun on one side of the line and extended far over on the other. They have been known to commence raids in the state of Sonora, pass diagonally through Arizona into New Mexico as far as the Rio Grande, and then turn south and disappear in the mountains of Chihuahua, leaving a trail of death the entire distance.

That these raids are for sport and plunder is further evident by their actions. In their fights with the Mexicans no prisoners are taken on either side, and they kill Mexicans on every opportunity, but do not always so with Americans on this side of the line. Here, too, they seek diversion in other ways than in the mere act of killing. Last year a band coming to a ranch house from which the people had made hasty flight, leaving the washing out, they dressed a dead up in drawers, sheets and pillow cases, leaving things otherwise undisturbed. Another coming on a man unawares stripped him of his clothing, and marching him around for their amusement for a time, left him unharmed. They dislike sheep, and it is said they will at times, on coming across a herd, cut off the legs of a hundred or so, the illness and drive them around on the stumps.

Those who think there is no love of fun and sport in Indians, know little about them. They find amusement where white men would not think of look for it. Driving some Mexican freight teamers, they tied the bodies up in the wagons and fixed the poles, with which they drive their cattle, in their hands as though they were riding and driving, and leaving the oxen yoked to the wagons, so left them. They were so found some time after. They do not ask a life for a life as other Indians do. Killing is not avenged. In this they allow others all the liberty which they have themselves.

Adhering to a time old sentiment, that an Indian is an innocent child of nature, specimen of the human family, who needs special care and protection against their sons and brothers who come west, and that the general government must protect and take special care of the few rightful owners of the country who yet survive, and if possible avert the wrath of heaven from descending upon them and the nation for the sins of their brothers and ancestors upon this people.

The Sam Houston of an extensive playground, or tied in a central place, and is taking special care to gather the poor creatures into it from his condescension, and by a show of good times, attracting many from Mexico, has given them the armed protection of the government and supplies at their wants. This should relieve the conscience troubled east, if it is, for, satisfactory to the Indians. They are received of care, may spend their lives fishing and hunting if they so wish, but thing of this they can at any time steal away and go up in their favorite sport of Indian hunting, these a count of several hundred miles and return to their reservation. The Apache should be happy, no doubt is happy.

The people of these territories do not see the deserts of the Apaches dislike to be hunted as wild game by them and may protest.

E. C.

## SALIDA'S STRIKE

### The New Carbonate Camp—Expert Opinions on the Find

The Salida Mail contains the following regarding the recent strike in the Sesalia mine:

This morning the reporter of the Mail, in company with Hugo Soppe one of the owners, Mr. Johnson, of the Canon City Times, and Mr. White, of the Denver News, paid a visit to the Sesalia mine, to examine the workings, quantity and quality of the ore exposed.

On reaching the camp, fine specimens of copper ore were found lying about, and at the north mouth of the mine a considerable pile of the carbonates were lying loose and in sacks. On passing into the mouth of the tunnel, Mr. Soppe furnished each of the party with a candle. On inspection the tunnel was found to extend in some seventy five feet, and on the walls and roof was to be seen a fine display of copper ore of various kinds and glaces. At the end of the tunnel a crosscut had been run for about thirty feet, and here was found the spot where the carbonates were first discovered. The walls were closely examined and carbonates were exposed for the distance of eight or ten feet without having cut through the entire body of the carbonates. At this point the owners have started a drift and in the very beginning of this drift was exposed the thirty inch strike of honey comb carbonates, which assayed, rivals the richest of the Leadville ore. In this drift active operations are taking place, the owners being determined to push developments to the fullest extent. They, and all experts that have examined the lode, express themselves as having no fear that the body of ore of the richness of the surface. Mr. Johnson expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the property, his opinion being that the mine was very valuable for the copper ore alone. Mr. White granted that the showing was one of the finest that had ever been his pleasure to witness.

The developments of the past few days have settled one fact beyond a doubt. That is that Salida is situated in the midst of the richest and most abundant carbonate belt in the state. The number of mines being worked on a money making basis, mines from which the owners are making fortunes form each month in the year, must and will place this district in the eyes of the prospector and capitalist, above any mining district in the west.

### Assassinated in Bed

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The Commercial Gazette's Youngstown, O., special says: John Good, a farmer near Morganstown, was mortally wounded last night, by an unknown assassin who came on horseback to the bedroom and fired through a window while Good was asleep beside his wife. No clue.

### The Nihilist Campaign

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—The arrest of persons known to be nihilists or suspected of connection with the order continue without abatement. A very large number of artillery officers have been arrested on the charge of being connected with the murder of General Sokolow.

### To Guard Against Dynamiters.

LONDON, May 5.—Russia, Germany and Austria are discussing common measures looking to the supervision of the production and sale of dangerous explosives. England and France have not been invited to participate.

# INDIGNATION

## Expressed at the Recent Castardly Outrage

## At a Mass Meeting of Citizens Last Night.

## The City Offers a Reward of One Thousand Dollars.

In response to the call given circulation through the papers and by hockers Court House hall was crowded on Friday night to express indignation at the outrage at the Crawford house on Wednesday night. Hon. W. S. Jackson called the meeting to order and organization effected by the selection of B. W. Steele as chairman and W. N. Meserve secretary. The chairman explained that he had been absent from the city and did not exactly know what was to be done at the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. L. E. Sherman a committee of five on resolutions was appointed by the chair consisting of L. E. Sherman, W. D. Sheldon, W. F. Wilder, J. B. Gregg and E. J. Eaton.

While the committee was engaged in preparing the resolutions the chairman thought it might be well to have short addresses.

Mr. Jackson was the first called for. He said that he knew but little about the outrage beyond what he had heard and read, but he supposed it had grown out of the faithfulness shown by Mr. Jones in the enforcement of the laws. He said that he wanted to see every means put forth to hunt down the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage. Mr. Jackson then called on Rev. Mr. Arundel, who he thought could better address the meeting.

Mr. Arundel disclaimed having any better ability than the Mr. Jackson. He said that an outrage had been perpetrated on an honest and faithful officer, that a challenge had been thrown out to the city council and an insult to the community. When he first read it in the paper, Mr. Arundel said that he could not at first believe that the story was true, but when he found that it was, his feeling was one of the most intense indignation and astonishment. Individually, he said, that he did not uphold capital punishment or mob, but in this instance his fingers tingled to have hold of the end of a rope. And he thought there were others who have the same feeling. Mr. Arundel thought the meeting should devise some means to raise money for the payment of detectives or the offering of a reward for the capture of the perpetrators of the outrage. He said that he understood Mr. Jones had been warned that revenge in this way would be had upon him. If he was, the man who gave the warning should be found. Had such an outrage as this happened in Russia, Germany or Ireland, there might have been some excuse for it, but here in America in a city that can boast of its excellence, such things should not be tolerated. He hoped that something would be done to capture whoever perpetrated this infamous crime.

Col. De La Vergne said that no one could be fuller of indignation in regard to the outrage than he. He felt anxious that some expression on the part of the meeting should be given that faithful officer, Mr. Jones. Let the citizens give him to understand that they are in sympathy with him and will stand by him and that he shall not be put down but he cleans up. I am willing to do my part.

Mr. Joseph Ratliff upon being called for arose and said that during his residence of seven years in Colorado Springs he had not seen so much excitement over any one thing. He said that he was astounded at hearing of it on Friday a few moments after it happened. The outrage he said had been committed against an honest and faithful officer of the people, one who proposed to stop the open violation of the city laws. It has been said of Mr. Jones that he was a fanatic; that is always the story; but Mr. Ratliff said that he was confident Mr. Jones believed he was doing right. He thought that the public sentiment in the city should be so strong against those who persisted in violating the laws that they would feel mean in the business. Mr. Ratliff suggested that the meeting take some action in regard to asking the council to offer a liberal reward, as an inducement to officers to ferret out those implicated in the outrage.

Dr. Horn was next called for and responded by saying that he did not think that there was a single citizen who did not feel not that a terrible outrage had been perpetrated against the community. It was not only an outrage upon Mr. Jones, but by it the lives of innocent people had been placed in jeopardy. He said that to have such things noised abroad would injure the good reputation of the city. Something he said ought to be done and that at once. There had already been too much delay; a meeting should have been called at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night when we could have fully given expression to our feeling. Dr. Horn thought it the duty of the meeting to call on the mayor and city council to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of those implicated in the outrage. The sentiment of the community should show plainly that no such thing could be tolerated.

Dr. Willis Lord said that although comparatively retired from public life he had, however, been observing and had watched this movement against the violators of the law in Colorado Springs, and it seemed to him that there was a good deal of dilly-dallying about it. He thought there was not that earnest interest taken that the exigencies of the cause required. The time to talk had now come for earnest action and the putting down of the illegal traffic. We must prosecute the man or men who committed this dastardly outrage if they can be found. Dr. Lord said that this flagrant violation of the law must be stopped and that the citizens should prove clearly that intimidation would not scare them. Let every one push ahead with diligence and show these men that we are in earnest. Dr. Lord also advocated the offering of a reward by the council and if they refused to do it let the citizens offer one.

The committee on resolutions then reported as follows through Chairman Sherman:

WHEREAS, A few weeks ago the torch of the incendiary was applied to the ranch buildings occupied by a citizen of this town.

WHEREAS, Anonymous letters have been sent to members of our city government threatening them on account of their official action.

WHEREAS, Last Wednesday night a bomb was exploded under the porch of the Crawford house, thereby endangering life as well as property, and

WHEREAS, These dastardly acts are undeniably traceable to the course of certain men in this community who defiantly disobey our prohibition ordinances and the laws of the state and seek by intimidation to prevent their enforcement, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Colorado Springs in mass meeting assembled, hereby express our indignant abhorrence and condemnation of all such acts and of that spirit of malice and lawlessness that has inspired them.

*Resolved*, That we assure Alderman Jones, who has been made the special object of this malignity, that we cordially honor the firm and manly stand he has taken as a public official in trying to bring to justice these impudent violators of our laws.

*Resolved*, That this meeting requests his honor, the mayor, and the city council to offer a suitable reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, directly or indirectly, concerned in planning or executing these wanton outrages.

*Resolved*, That patience in this matter has ceased to be a virtue, and it is now the plain duty of this community to extirpate from our midst a traffic which resorts to such vile and dangerous means to perpetuate itself.

Mr. L. D. Rathbun moved the adoption of the resolution, and in doing so, said that the outrage was only further manifestation of that devilish spirit that had existed here for the past seven months. Whenever men persist in openly violating the law they are capable of resorting to any moderate degree of crime. In my opinion it is getting to a desperate pass when officers of the city cannot act in support of the laws without being thus submitted to outrage.

Rev. J. B. Gregg said that while he thought the meeting ought to act in all determination he also thought it well to exercise some discrimination. He thought it unjust to attribute to some the fact of being in sympathy with or implicated in this high-handed outrage. He said that it had been urged that the keeping of the traffic in respectable places kept out the saloons, but if some are allowed to sell in drug stores others think they can keep low groggeries. Mr. Gregg thought it not right to have places where a few gentlemen could get their liquor and that the laboring classes be shut out. If liquor was to be sold at all, it should be to all alike. Mr. Gregg said that the purposes of legislation were not to interfere with personal rights to drink. There are a number in our community who use liquor and send out of town to get it rather than violate the laws. The sentiment in Colorado Springs is that the saloon business must stop, and it ought to be distinctly and unmistakably understood that we cannot have dram shops in the guise of drug stores.

The chairman then put the question of the adoption of the resolutions, which was by a standing vote.

Judge Bentley moved that the resolutions be published in the newspapers and that a committee be appointed to present a copy of them to Mr. Jones and the city council. The motion was carried.

Mr. C. C. Hooker moved that the chairman of the meeting be the chairman of this committee, which was adopted. Messrs. W. S. Jackson, W. F. Wilder, Matthew Kennedy and C. C. Hooker were nominated and elected as the other members of the committee.

Mr. Arundel asked as to whether it would be in keeping with this meeting to raise money to augment the reward offered by the council. The chairman however thought it would be best to leave it to the council.

Mr. Jackson before leaving the hall spoke warmly as to the necessity of protecting our citizens against such outrages as had already been perpetrated; that this meeting was not especially a temperance meeting; that all persons whether temperance or anti-temperance were alike interested in hunting down the villains that dared to disturb the safety and peace of our homes, or to interfere with liberty of action or speech upon the temperance question or any other question.

Mr. Sherman spoke of the impunity of the late rebellion, how the southern people defied being put down until the first gun was fired, then action began. Now we have come to this same point in Colorado Springs he said. Every citizen ought to wake up and act immediately.

Mr. C. C. Hooker moved that the council call a special meeting at once and offer a reward.

Mr. Matt Kennedy deemed it advisable for the meeting to give some idea as to the amount of the reward to be offered. He did not consider that one, two or three hundred dollars would do any good, and would offer an amendment that the sum be not less than $1,000.

Mr. Hooker said that he would accept the amendment, but Mr. Steele suggested that it be voted on separately as then the council could see that the people were behind them in the matter of offering the reward.

Both the amendment and the original were unanimously adopted.

Mr. L. N. Barnum suggested that some expression might be given by the meeting asking the Colorado Springs company to enforce the liquor clause in their deeds, but he was not prepared to make a motion.

Prof. Stone said that he was a prohibitionist, but that he was in attendance at the meeting as a citizen to put down the Ku Klux Klan, and not to advocate temperance or prohibition. This is our duty whether prohibition sits or not. When it comes to the enforcement of the laws, we have officers to do that and they ought to be protected by the citizens.

A motion to adjourn prevailed.

### City Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the city council was called Saturday for the purpose of considering the question of offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the recent outrage at the Crawford house. After a short executive session the meeting was called to order by Mayor Humphrey, and the following aldermen responded to roll call: Zemenway, Draper, Bentley, Jones, Hughes, Stricker, Rastin and Farrar.

Mayor Humphrey said that there was a citizens' committee present who would be given the privilege of addressing the council. Mr. Steele, the chairman of the committee, appointed at the mass meeting Friday night, then presented the resolutions adopted at that meeting and which were given in full in the GAZETTE yesterday morning. In presenting these resolutions Mr. Steele said the committee had no desire to encumber the actions of the council or in any way interfere with any plans made by them or to intimate that enough was not being done. It was well, he thought, to have the council know that they were backed by the people.

Mr. Kennedy, also a member of the committee, stated that he was mover of the motion adopted that the reward be not less than $1,000, but he felt sorry that if $2,000 had been asked for the meeting would have willingly assented to it. He said that he was of the opinion that it ought to be at least $2,000 and if necessary the citizens ought to spend $5,000. Mr. Kennedy advised that the reward be offered for the arrest and indictment and not the arrest and conviction of those complicated. With this understanding the officers would have more of a stimulation to take to the and ferret out the matter.

Mr. Hooker, another member of the committee, said that it was not only the one who applied the torch that the reward was supposed to cover but also the instigators of the outrage. If there are those who are assassins we want them as well.

On the motion of Alderman Rastin the resolutions presented were received and placed on file.

Mr. Rastin also moved that in order to bring the question before the council, he would move that the mayor be instructed to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage, or $500 for their arrest and indictment. This motion received a second from Mr. Zemenway, and was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Stricker thought that it might be well to authorize the mayor to expend any money apart from the reward for the apprehension of the criminals, if he deemed it necessary.

It was concluded that he had that power without the motion.

No further business coming up for consideration the meeting adjourned.

### The Missing Steamer.

GLASSGOW, May 4.—The underwriters will lose £30,000 if the State of Florida proves to be lost.

The ship which signalled the City of Rome was a full rigged vessel, English built, but she displayed no national flag. After the signals she proceeded westward, slowly.

It is no longer doubted that the ship which signalled the City of Rome saved some, if not all, who were on board the State of Florida. It is calculated that the disaster occurred on the 18th ult., at which period the wind was blowing from the east. The boats would drift until rescued. They must have been launched, because they were so fixed that they would not otherwise have floated.

That the boats are without oars is regarded favorably as indicating that the rescuing ship secured the oars and allowed the boats to drift. The owners are of the opinion that the State of Florida struck the ice. The captain of the Pennsylvania reports the prevalence of ice in the region in which the State of Florida is supposed to have been at the time of the disaster. The cyclone theory is not received with any favor. The captain of the City of Rome complains that when the ship displayed her signals there was a dense snow, and the flags showed badly and were difficult to read. The City of Rome passed the ship rapidly without replying to the signals.

### An Immense Landslide.

DOVER, New Hampshire, May 4.—A great landslide occurred here yesterday, causing an interruption of the road crave and a large loss of property. The Boston & Maine railroad, a few months ago, erected a temporary wooden bridge, and since then have had a large force of men at work building a coffer-dam and otherwise laying a foundation for a new iron bridge across the Cocheco river. Several small landslides have occured, but yesterday afternoon, while the workmen were at dinner, the climax came. The bank on the east side of the river, which was eighty feet high and composed of sandy soil, gave way and carried everything before it. The coffer-dam, and the whole river is filled with debris. Derricks, engines, etc., and about thirty feet of the temporary bridge were carried away, so that direct crave will be impeded for some time. The only man there at the time of the accident was the engineer of one of the donkey engines. He was carried eighty feet into the river, but was unhurt, and swam to the shore. Had the slide occurred when the men were all on duty, there would have been great loss of life. Fears are entertained for the round-house and other buildings on the brink of the river.

### Excited Mormons.

SALT LAKE, May 5.—Fred Hope, alias Welcome, on trial for seven days for a murder committed on July 30th, '80 was found guilty in the first degree. This is the third trial. An appeal will be carried to the supreme court of the United states. Twice new trials have been ordered. The trial caused more excitement than any ever held in this city. Officers had to use precaution to prevent lynching. At the time of the verdict the crowd was barred out of the court room. Five hundred men were in front waiting to force their way in. The father of Hope was the victim. John W. Turner, sheriff of that county, dispersed the crowd by making a speech asking them to abide by the law of the United States. The marshal captured a long rope from a negro who was concealing it in a building ready for the crowd.

### Across the Continent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 5.—At precisely seven minutes after 1 p. m. on Thursday, Colonel Leslie Bruce, of Curt, Fleck and Farm, in conjunction with Dr. Beckwith, president of the League of American Wheelmen, gave the word "Go," and Messrs. Woodside and Morgan set out on their bicycle journey from the city hall, New York, to San Francisco. A large crowd witnessed the start. The two wheelmen crossed by boat to New Jersey, wheeled to the outskirts of the city, and rode to Newark, seven miles. They left Newark at 3:8 o'clock and arrived in Elizabeth at 5 o'clock. The roads are very rough, and the tourists had to walk part of the distance. They passed forward to Morristown, arriving there at 10 o'clock p. m., the distance by cyclometer being thirty-three miles. Their arrival here will be announced.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Entire Towns Destroyed by Forest Fires in Pennsylvania.

### The D. L. & W. Railroad Absorbs the Northern.

### National Japan News—Text of Converse's Bill.

#### Forest Fires.

TROY, N. Y., May 3.—Five buildings of the Chateaugay Iron Co., at Bradley's Pond burned. It is reported a man and woman and two children perished.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 3.—The entire village of Gilman's Depot on the Port Jervis and Monticello railroad burned yesterday afternoon and last night. The residents were obliged to flee for their lives, unable to save anything. Not over half a dozen houses are standing in a radius of five miles. The fire is still burning. Gilman's tannery and saw mills are destroyed. The whole settlement was owned by him. Loss $100,000. Two railroad bridges burned.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 3.—The town of Brisbin, Clearfield county, was totally consumed by fire yesterday afternoon; also large lumber yards and mill of Hoover, Hughes & Co. Loss estimated $150,000 to $200,000; fully insured.

EMPORIUM, Pa., May 3.—Forest fires in this section yesterday swept over at least 50,000 acres, destroying as far as ascertained four large mills, some thirty other buildings, besides an immense number of lumber logs. The loss to mill property and lumber amounts to over half a million.

CONEDALE, Pa., May 3.—The fire which destroyed the neighboring town of Brisbin is supposed to have originated half a mile west of Hoover Hughes' mill, where some Hungarians set fire to brush to clear a piece of ground for cultivation. The wind carried the flames to the saw mills and they were quickly swept away. The progress of the fire was then very rapid through the town and the inhabitants were compelled to fly in every direction and in many cases without sufficient clothing. Losses definitely stated now amount to $360,000 and an estimate of the total puts the amount at $1,036,000. Hoover, Hughes & Co. lose $150,000. The number of families thus are home less and destitute is about one thousand, most of whom are suffering for the necessaries of life. Supplies are coming in slowly and the demand is great. Mrs. Donovan was burned to death. Insurances are much less than losses. Subscriptions have been liberally given. In neighboring towns 2,000 persons have been provided with provisions during the day. The sufferers are mainly poor miners, who were at work in the mines when their houses were laid in ruin.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 3.—Latest reports here show the forest fires at various places have been extensive and very destructive. Along the Philadelphia and Erie railroad from Driftwood west to Kane heavy fires were in progress last night. Many cattle are reported surrounded by flames. The town of Thompson was wholly destroyed, including a saw mill. Loss over $100,000. Seventeen houses were burned in Arnot; loss $15,000. Two million feet of lumber was also burned. The fire is fierce about about Morris and Antrim. Considerable pine lumber was among the property burned in different parts of Tioga county. The saw mill of Andrew Kauffman, Spring Run, Elk county, was destroyed with two million feet of lumber.

MOUTZDALE, Pa., May 5.—A large number of people viewed the ruins at Brisbin yesterday. A strong appeal is made for immediate aid. Hundreds are compelled to sleep in their clothes, having no bed covering or bedding. Money is needed to provide shanties. Citizens of Houtzdale and neighboring towns are doing their best, but with the population suddenly doubled by refugees from Brisbin they are unable to do all necessary and are compelled to appeal to charity.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 5.—The village of Gilman's Depot is desolate. Nothing remains but smouldering ruins and barns. The residents are compelled to sleep in barns. Many spent the night in the mill, sleeping on sawdust. They have lost everything.

#### Railroad Consolidation.

DENVER, April 5.—The Denver, Utah & Pacific railroad company and the Colorado Northern railway company have filed a certificate of consolidation and incorporation with the secretary of state today, by which it is shown that the two are combined under one general management. The incorporated name and style will be the Denver, Utah & Pacific railway company. The management will comprise a board of twelve directors to be drawn from both of the former companies. The capital stock is three million dollars. The new consolidated company assumes and agrees to pay all bonds secured by the Denver, Utah & Pacific railroad company previous to the consolidation.

#### A Wool Protest.

DENVER, May 5.—A strong protest was today forwarded to Senator Hill from Denver against that portion of the new Converse bill admitting of carpet wools free of duty. It represents that all wools of that character growing in the United States are raised in the section of which Colorado is the centre. The result of the free admission of this class of wool would be the impoverishment of thousands of Mexican sheep owners and the extermination of their flocks. The action of Representative Converse is regarded as seriously in the interest of Ohio growers, and cannot but turn from his support the powerful wool interest from this section.

#### Fining the Dagoes.

DENVER, May 5.—In the police court this afternoon Carlo Mercurio, one of the Italians engaged in the disturbance last Friday morning, was fined one hundred dollars and costs and sent to jail in default of payment. Vincenzo Ricenuto and D. Antonio Carengelo, accused of participation in the same disturbance, were discharged. Several more will be arraigned to-morrow morning.

#### Furious Wind.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Daily News' Rock Island special says: It has been raining almost steadily for three days. This afternoon about 4.30 o'clock a cyclone swept across the southern end of town, carrying everything before it. Three houses were demolished and half a dozen others unroofed. Many barns were scattered to the winds. The fair grounds were in the track of the storm and all its buildings and fences levelled. Trees were uprooted or stripped of their branches. It is impossible yet to estimate the damage. Nobody was killed but four persons were more or less seriously hurt. Boats in the river were driven across to the Iowa side.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 5.—A cyclone struck the lower end of the city this afternoon and levelled a number of buildings. One person was killed and a number badly injured.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—During a violent gale this afternoon a shed at the fair grounds fell on a large number of convicts employed at brick making. One guard was killed, another seriously wounded, and several convicts injured.

#### Converse's Substitute.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative Converse has prepared the following amendment, which he will offer as a substitute for the Morrison bill. He made an attempt in the house to-day to have it printed in the Record, but Morrison interposed an objection. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert as follows:

SECTION 1. That sections 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes, approved March 3d, '83, be and the same hereby is repealed.

SEC. 2. That manufacturers of chemicals and chemical and pharmaceutical preparations shall be allowed to withdraw alcohol from bond in quantities not less than 10 barrels without payment of internal revenue tax for manufacturing purposes under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and a like privilege shall be extended persons desiring alcohol for mechanical purposes.

SEC. 3. There shall be a reduction of ten per centum of the duties which now are or hereafter may be provided by law on all merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign country in vessels of the American registry for a period not less than ten years from the taking effect of this act and until otherwise ordered by law; provided the provisions of this section shall not be operative till such time as requisite notice shall be served upon foreign governments under treaty stipulations, which the executive is hereby requested to serve, and until such period has elapsed after such service as is provided for in such treaties; at which time or times as the case may be the president shall issue his proclamation giving notice of the taking effect thereof.

SEC. 4. That the rate of duty on the several classes of wool, hair from the alpaca goat and other animals as are now classified by the law, shall be restored to what it was on the three corresponding classes at the time of the passage of the act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes approved March 3d, '83.

SEC. 5. That sections 2,027 and 2,028 revised statutes be and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter there shall be no abatement of duty on account of damage from any cause whatever.

SEC. 6. That schedule "C" of the act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, '83, be amended and changed in the following particulars: Steel pig iron, shaped or rolled; sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one half and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, 1 1-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge, 1 5-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 29 wire gauge 1 7-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 29 wire gauge and all iron commercially known as common or black tagger's iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles 1.1 cents per pound; and provided that on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid and excepting only what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates and tagger's tin and hereafter provided for when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metal or any alloy of these metals, three fourths of one cent per pound additional; polished, planished or glazed sheet iron or sheet steel by whatever name designated 2¼ cents per pound, provided that plate or sheet or tagger's iron by whatever name designated other than polished, planished or glazed, herein provided for, which has been pickled or coated by acid or by any other material or process, which is cold rolled, shall pay one quarter of one cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common black sheet or taggers iron, iron or steel sheets, or plates or taggers iron coated with tin, lead or with a mixture of which these metals are component parts, by dipping or any other process and commercially known as tin plate, terne plates and taggers tin, two and two-tenths cents per pound. Corrugated or crimped sheet iron or steel, two and five-tenths cents per pound. Lead ore and lead cross, one cent per pound; lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipes or shot, 3½ cents per pound. Iron or steel rivets, screws, nails and fence wire rods, round, in coils or loops not lighter than number five wire gauge, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound, one cent per pound. Iron or steel, flat with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, one cent per pound.

SEC. 7. The following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: Phosphorus, magnesia sulphate of, Epsom salts, potassa chlorate of, nitrate of ammonia, muriate of sal ammoniac, baryta sulphate of or barytes unmanufactured, soda, soda ash, soda sal or soda crystals, hydrate or caustic, sulphate known as salt cake, crude or refined or glauber salts, soda silicate of or other alkaline silicate, crude borax and refined borax, strontian, nitrate of strontian, muriate of currants, seamless or others.

SEC. 8. All dutiable material imported into the United States for manufacture and afterwards exported in manufactured goods or merchandise shall be entitled to a rebate of duty so paid except 10 per cent, under such rules and regulations as may be provided by the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 9. All acts or part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1884.

#### Alien Land Grabbers.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The bill introduced by Senator Plumb to prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens provides that aliens who have not declared their intention to become citizens shall not acquire a title to real estate in the territories or District of Columbia. It provides that no foreign corporation, more than 10 per cent of the stock of which is held by aliens, shall acquire title to lands in the territories or the District of Columbia; and no corporation, native or foreign, except railroads, shall acquire more than 5,000 acres. The exception respecting railroads limits their privileges to lands necessary for the transaction of their business and such as may have been granted by the government. With respect to the government grants the bill provides that land must be sold within ten years or they shall revert to the government.

#### A Railroad Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representatives of the Mineral Belt railroad company, of Arizona, were before the senate committee on public lands this morning. They asked the privilege of purchasing from the government 640 acres of land for every mile of track they may lay, at $1.25 per acre.

#### A Mexican Outrage.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Captain Dujay, of the American schooner Rebecca, of Galveston, in a communication the News relates the story of an outrage and imprisonment at the hand of Mexican authorities at Fort Tampico, on the 17th of February last. The schooner was in distress and leaking and put into Tampico carrying regular clearance papers from Brassar, La., for Tampico, but had 30 packages of merchandise for delivery at Dallas, Texas, which port she was compelled to go on account of the rough weather and leaky hull. The collector at Tampico forthwith took the 30 packages consigned to Dallas and ordered immediate discharge of the entire cargo. Captain Dujay was arrested on the charge of smuggling, confined under guard and released next day. The judge before whom the jury was brought insultingly refused to allow the American consul to be present to counsel the prisoner during his trial. After over forty days the judge decided the goods must pay treble duty, Dujay protesting he had no money, and on the 14th of April the Mexican authorities boarded the schooner, hauled down the American flag and embargoed the vessel. Dujay appealed to the American consul, who placed him in a hotel. Dujay after a short stay returned to the United States, leaving the crew with the consul and the vessel in the hands of the Mexicans. The thing is but one of the efforts Minister Morgan and Consul Cassard would still be confined in a Mexican prison.

#### Collision in a Fog

CHICAGO, May 5.—A dense fog prevailed over the southern part of the city this morning. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois suburban train with passengers coming into the city to business stopped at South Englewood, just as it was pulling out a heavy freight of the Grand Trunk road plunged into the rear of the passenger train, splitting the last car and telescoping the other two, crushing the passengers in the broken timbers and scalding the interior with steam from the engine boiler. Two persons were probably fatally wounded and twenty others seriously wounded. The following is a list of the injured: H. Ary Wilson, engineer of passenger train, about breast and face, two ribs broken; Joe Carroll, Englewood, ribs broken; A. T. Shelby, Englewood, badly cut about head and body; a man named Williams, leg broken; L. Gahill, Englewood, body crushed; W. Cockle, Englewood, both legs broken, one eye destroyed; A. G. Mossey, Englewood, head and body injured; A. N. Lewitt, cut; J. Somers, arm broken; L. M. McCall, internal injuries; J. Wilson, internal injuries; M. J. McGrath, leg crushed, nine others injured but removed before their names were learned. It is thought Wilson and Carroll will die. Engineer Terwilliger, of the Grand Trunk engine, was arrested and locked up. On subsequent release on bonds. He claims the accident was due to the fog; that he could not see the lights of the train in time to avoid the accident.

#### Miners' Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A Tombstone, Arizona, special says: A miners' union was organized to-day. Four hundred miners with a brass band at their head marched to the mines and interviewed the superintendent, who said three dollars a day or will shut down. The miners demand four dollars. Citizens held a mass meeting for the purpose of raising funds to aid the miners.

#### Trouble in the Iron Trade.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—Probabilities of a general strike of iron workers of the west to be inaugurated June 1st are increasing. The Oliver Bros. & Phillips' three mills suspended operations and it is said will not resume until the wages question is settled. This action is taken as an indication that manufacturers are determined to enforce a reduction. Workmen show no signs of yielding.

#### Struck by Lightning

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Daily News' special says: During a heavy thunder storm to-night the College hospital was struck by lightning, the building considerably damaged and inmates seriously shocked. Lucy Taylor, matron, it is thought will not recover.

#### Road Agents' Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A Yokiah, Cal., special says: Two masked highwaymen stopped the Cloverdale stage to-day and took the mail and Wells, Fargo treasure box. The value of its contents not known.

#### SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

Eleven buildings were burned at Prairie City, Iowa. Loss, $30,000.

Patrick Keating, a New York hod carrier, beat his wife to death while drunk.

The steamer D. S. Ford, of the City of Alton River Steamboat company, burned at Cincinnati. Loss, $75,000.

Chas. Duley was whipped, after several bloody rounds with bare knuckles, by Lawrence Dillon, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

One hotel, the postoffice, several business blocks and a number of dwellings at Jamestown, New York, burned. Loss, $[illegible]000.

Charles Dickinson, a negro burglar, was taken from jail at Walton, Kentucky, and lynched by a party of twenty five masked men.

Several hundred acres of woodland, near Pembroke, New Hampshire, were burned over. Nearly 5,000 cords of wood were consumed.

In New York, John Wentz tried to compel his children to take paris green, but they threw it away from him. He swallowed a dose and died from its effects.

At Independence, Iowa, John Duley's dwelling burned, and one of his children perished. Duley, with his wife and another child, were also badly burned.

A passenger train was ditched at Sykes Creek, Mississippi, near Elliott Station, scalding the engineer to death and breaking an arm of the baggagemaster.

The brothers named Stanley fought off three Pittsburg policemen, shooting one through the head and giving each of the others a bullet through their clothing. They were afterward arrested.

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

*From Tuesday's Daily.*

## LOCAL LEGISLATION.

### Regular May Meeting of the City Council Last Night.

### J. W. Chapman Appointed as a Police Officer.

### Bills Allowed and Other Routine Business.

The first regular May meeting of the city council was held last night, with Mayor pro tem Jones in the chair, and present Aldermen Farrar, Hastin, Strickler, Draper, Jones, Hughes, Bent and Kemenway. The minutes of the last regular and several special meetings were read by the clerk and approved.

A petition was received from Agnes Forest, asking for the extension of the water main through block No. 305, which was referred to the committee on water works.

W. F. Johnson, W. J. Baxter and other residents of blocks 134 and 144 asked that the 4-inch main be replaced by a 3-inch main, which was also referred to the same committee.

A petition for a road extension from the mesa road by a number of citizens was read and referred to the committee on streets and ditches.

Requisitions for supplies from the chief engineer of the fire department and the city marshal were referred to the appropriate committees.

County Treasurer A. A. McGovney filed a communication showing that taxes for the city had been collected during the month of April as follows: General fund, $381.82; water works, $312.96; city hall, $15.78; making a total of $714.56.

Justice Dixey filed a report for the month of April, showing fines paid, $10; fines unpaid, $115; court costs paid, $20; costs unpaid, $45.10.

Justice Fields filed a similar report showing fines collected, none, uncollected, $105; court fees collected, $11.50; uncollected, $15.75. Both reports were referred to the police committee.

In this connection City Attorney Bentley gave as his opinion that the attorney ought to be consulted in the most of the cases brought in justice's courts and in this way unnecessary expense to the city might be avoided.

City Treasurer D. A. Martin presented his financial report for the month of April and on motion it was received and placed on file.

Chairman Strickler of the finance committee asked for further time in which to report on the damage claim referred to him.

Alderman Bent, chairman of the committee on streets and ditches, reported Mr. Clark has planted between six and seven hundred trees, and that he be allowed pay for 600 under contract. As to the grading of Wasatch avenue Mr. Bent suggested that the city engineer be instructed to establish the grade and report.

Mr. Hughes raised a question in regard to some trees destroyed, which brought forth a response from Mr. Clark, the contractor, to the effect that he could not afford to guarantee trees unless the city took some steps to prevent the running at large of stock. Marshal Hartshorn stated that he had taken some steps in this direction and would do more as time allowed.

Alderman Hughes asked for further time in which to report on matters referred to that committee.

Alderman Kelsey of the water works committee reported adversely to the allowance of the petition for the extension of a water main west of the Denver & Rio Grande track as there were not a sufficient number of consumers to compensate the city for the outlay. The same committee did not favor action on the Manitou extension petitions for, at present.

On account of the absence of Contractor Swan from the city Mr. Long, the chairman of the special artesian well committee, stated that no report had been prepared.

There being no other reports from committees, the consideration of the unfinished business was taken up. There were any ordinances to adopt or repeal.

Alderman Bent referred to the section of the water works ordinance in regard to the use of a certain size nozzle in irrigation, and said that the ordinance could not be enforced, and he would suggest that it be repealed. After some discussion the matter was left to the further consideration of the water works committee.

Alderman Jones said that as there was no penalty attached to the ordinance relative to the numbering of houses, he would suggest an amendment that after having been given a 30 days notice, any citizen failing to number his building be fined from $5 to $25.

Alderman Hughes thought that the city ought to use the matter in hand and number, and Mr. Strickler was in favor of making a uniform size of numbers. The matter was on motion referred to the committee on public buildings for consideration.

Alderman Hastin introduced an ordinance as follows:

That after any suit commenced to recover a penalty for acting without a licence as required by any ordinance of the city of Colorado Springs the granting of the licence though by its terms it takes effect from a day previous to the commission of the offense, shall not release or waive the penalty.

The rules were suspended by the unanimous consent of the council and the ordinance adopted.

The following bills were then audited and ordered paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| William Clark, planting trees | $240 00 |
| Peter Downs, carting | 2 50 |
| Water extensions | 71 00 |
| Cemetery work | 7 00 |
| G. S. Barnes, hardware | 13 40 |
| Work on public grounds | 41 00 |
| Street and ditch work | 96 50 |
| R. C. Bartlett, blacksmithing | 4 25 |
| Gas and Coke Co., gas | 22 20 |
| A. Heimenway, groceries for jail | 8 05 |
| Republic Printing Co., printing | 32 29 |
| E. C. Baker, printing sign | 3 00 |
| M. J. Van Worst, meals for prisoners | 5 75 |
| A. A. McGovney, collections | 28 85 |
| J. E. Parkes, hardware | 5 65 |
| Bruso & Welch, bal of boxes | 11 00 |
| Work on public grounds | 31 00 |
| W. C. Starr, hardware | 12 25 |
| Crissey & Thomas, lumber | 31 29 |
| J. E. Reynolds, lumber | 26 47 |
| S. E. Sessions, carpenter work | 24 50 |
| Gazette Printing Co., printing | 110 60 |
| J. N. Beall, lettering pound | 8 00 |
| Salary roll | 486 95 |

Alderman Hastin moved that the clerk be instructed to pay over to A. J. Widmore one half of the $200 fine collected from N. W. Bacon, in accordance with the ordinance offering one half for information given. The amount of $100 was on motion of Dr. Strickler allowed.

The council then proceeded to an informal ballot for the election of a police officer to fill the vacancy now in the force. There were two candidates named, J. W. Chapman and E. Frost. An informal ballot resulted in a vote of 5 to 3 in favor of Chapman, and a formal ballot resulted the same, and Chapman was declared elected.

James McCabe asked to be commissioned an officer without pay, in order to be qualified to fill the place of merchants' patrol. On motion the request was granted.

The clerk was instructed to employ temporarily a janitor for the engine house.

Council then adjourned.

## SATURDAY'S ACCIDENT.

### The Body Taken From the Well and an Inquest Held.

On Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock after working all day and the greater part of Saturday night the body of the man killed by the caving in of the well at Kensington's fruit farm was taken out. Coroner Davis was present at the time and had it removed to Platt & Baker's undertaking rooms where a thorough search of his clothes was made, but nothing found that would lead to his identification. Yesterday morning a coroner's jury was summoned composed of Thos. Gowenlock, William Clark, E. C. Gilmore, A. E. Davis, J. Warden and M. E. Irving, and an inquest called at ten o'clock. William Loseen, the first witness sworn, recognized the deceased and said that he had met the man two or three days ago in Douglas county, where he had been at work on the sheep ranch of Messrs. Hancock & Houzer; saw him afterwards in Colorado Springs.

William Scott gave testimony as to how he had been called to repair the pump at the well, and advised Mr. Kensington to have it cleaned out. He said that he was down in the well but did not think that it was unsafe. William Lacey testified that the deceased had been a guest at the Empire house, of which he was proprietor, but that he did not register and his name was not known.

Murdock, a workman at the well at the time the accident occurred, was sworn, but his testimony did not develop anything new beyond what was published in Sunday's GAZETTE.

William Woodruff, workman at Courier's brick yard, recognized the deceased as a man whom he had met at the Empire house. He took him that he was from Boston and that his name was John White.

A. J. Kensington testified to giving explicit orders to have the curbing of the well put in a safe condition before work at the bottom was proceeded with and was on the ground when the deceased was told by the other workmen to be careful.

Cyrus Mansfield related the particulars of the accident and his opinion as to how it occurred. He said that the body of the deceased when found was standing in the corner of the well only partially covered with dirt and his face protected by falling planks. The water was however over the head.

Dr. Strickler gave as his opinion that death had been caused by drowning.

After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:

After a careful examination of the facts and evidence upon the death of John White, we the jury summoned by the coroner to sit upon the body and examine into the cause of said death, come to the conclusion that the said deceased came to his death by virtue of the caving of a certain well upon the premises owned by A. J. Kensington, and that said caving or breaking in of the well was no due to any criminal negligence on behalf of any one connected with the well in question, nor to any other person. And further, that the immediate cause of death was suffocation from drowning.

We, the jury, summoned by the coroner to sit upon the body of John White, late deceased, would call the attention of the city council of Colorado Springs to the fact of a great number of old wells and cesspools within the limits of said city being unsafe and perilous in their nature as regards covering; being in many cases boarded over with boards or planks which are at present in a rotten and unsafe condition, the water in a majority of cases being covered with soil, and giving no warning to the unsuspecting of the unsafe condition of the territory in question.

We hereby respectfully suggested by this jury to aforesaid city council that some action be taken to have these traps fixed at as early a date as practicable, and in the interim that a sign marked "Dangerous," be ordered placed so as to warn unsuspecting persons of the danger in getting too close to same.

We would further recommend that such legislation be enacted that all wells or cesspools hereafter driven within the county shall be of a circular shape, and lined with timber or stone; all of which is deemed to be for the public weal, and is respectfully submitted by the following jury:

THOS. GOWENLOCK,
A. E. DAVIS,
WM. CLARK,
M. E. IRVING,
E. C. GILMORE,
J. F. WARDEN.

*From Wednesday's Daily.*

## MINING MATTERS.

### Notes Gleaned from Our Exchanges.

COUR D'ALENE FRAUD.

Correspondence Denver Republican.

EAGLE CITY, Idaho Territory, April 26.—Once more I gaze upon the long row of tents called Eagle City. It is not, however, the Eagle City of two months ago. Then it was all excitement and activity, while now it seems to enjoy a season of rest and peace. Its streets are nearly deserted, and many of the houses have changed their former signs for the one "To Let." Two months ago bands innumerable played in the gambling halls, but now a banjo and a fiddle that have known better days are all that remain to sooth the weary and homesick. I do not mean to say that the country is deserted, however, for such is not the case; while some of the miners have left, many still remain and intend to stay all summer, and as the country is new and never has been prospected, you may yet hear of rich strikes having been made in the Coeur d'Alene mountains of Idaho. A great deal of work has been done in the last two weeks on Prichard creek and its many tributaries, and pay dirt has been found in a few places, but nothing very rich has so far been struck. The reports about thousand dollar clean-ups every day or two are false and circulated purposely to draw more victims. Some very rich specimens of quartz, containing free gold, have been brought in here. These are always readily disposed of at a premium, and most of them have been sent to other parts as splendid baits to catch suckers. The formation is mostly slate, trap and some quartzite, and while I have seen some pockets or surface deposits of quartz, I have seen nothing I would term a vein. But too much has already been said and written about this country, so before closing I will only say that gold is here, but it seems to be distributed over the hills and gulches alike. Dig where you may you are liable to get a color, but the bed rock is rough and the country never was washed properly, the gravel in the creeks is sparse, and what there is shows the contact with water to have been of short duration, hence its roughness.

There are better diggings to be found in many parts of Colorado, however, than have yet been found in the Coeur d'Alene. In Summit county, the Blue river and its tributary gulches used to pay, and that also while labor was worth more than now, and tools and provisions had to be packed on the backs of either the miner or his trusty friend, the burro, for many miles. Clear Creek and Boulder counties are known to contain placer gold in paying quantities if worked properly, and so are nearly all the counties throughout the mountain parts of the state. But a Leadville was discovered and the era of carbonates caused the placers to be deserted. The miners left their gulches and sluices to hunt for carbonates on the hillsides, and they seem loath to return to their old occupation, and hence the idea generally prevails that they were deserted because they did not pay or were worked out. That, however, is not the case, and many thousands worth of shining dust will be washed from the gravelly beds of the various streams in Colorado.

The snow here is yet deep in some places where the timber is thick on the north side of the hills.

I think this would make a good idle summer country, if it did not rain quite so much. In one respect, however, the Coeur d'Alene has but few rivals; it has the finest timber that I ever saw and if cheap transportation could be had it would certainly be a good lumber region. Those who seek employment had better go elsewhere or stay where they are. The snow of men working in the mines here at fifty dollars a month; strong men, and miners at that, and here are hundreds who would be glad to go to work even for such wages could they find anything to do. Many are broke and unable to get away, while others hope to see better times and don't like to leave yet for awhile.

Mr. Frank Hay arrived in the city yesterday from Topeka.

Mr. A. A. Martin left yesterday afternoon for his Crow's Roost ranch.

Boards are being erected for Cole's circus which will appear here on Monday, June 9th.

A. J. Sayne reports the real estate and insurance business unusually active just at present.

Mr. A. J. Benson has gone to California for a short sojourn. Mrs. Benson will remain in Colorado Springs at least for the present.

The third section of the Raymond excursion party left for Leadville and Gunnison yesterday morning, after a sojourn of five days at Manitou.

Mr. Dow Simpson is in from his ranch near Monument. He gives a very favorable report of the condition of stock and says that the agricultural prospects were never better.

Mr. F. P. Lombard will succeed Mr. Van Dyne as assistant postmaster and not Mr. M. W. Everett. The latter will, however, fill the responsible position of money order clerk.

At the drawing for prizes at Cunningham's photograph gallery yesterday afternoon the first prize, a $50 crayon portrait, was drawn by Dr. White's baby; and the second prize, a dozen panel pictures, by Miss Carrie Heston.

Manitou has a skating rink 40x100 feet in size in process of construction on the property of the Manitou Mineral Park Land company. Messrs. Allen & Evans will be the proprietors and they expect to open up in about three weeks.

In the county court yesterday several cases were set for trial and a number continued until next term. Nothing has as yet been done with the liquor cases, but it is understood that a change of venue will be applied for. Court adjourned until next Friday morning.

Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, state in their wool market report, dated May 1st, that the prices are still depressed, and not the least encouraging. The following prices are given:

COLORADO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medium and Fine, choice | 20to23 |
| Medium and Fine, average | 18to20 |
| Common and Quarter Blood | 19to19 |
| Coarse Carpet | 15to16 |

NEW MEXICAN, FALL CLIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Improved | 17to20 |
| Average Improved | 15to17 |
| Coarse Carpet, Light, Long Staple | 15to15 |
| Coarse Carpet, Heavy or Short Staple | 14to14 |
| Black | 15to15 |

The Colorado Springs Sons of Veterans have selected as their name "The Kit Carson Camp." Christopher Carson, after whom the camp was named, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of December, 1809. Carson was in the United States service almost all his life and was one of the first provisional governors of California before 1850. He served in the army during the war and came out as brigadier general of United States volunteers. General Kit Carson died at Fort Lyon, Colorado, on the 23d of May, 1868, from the effects of the rupture of an artery in his neck. In his death our country lost the most noted of the intrepid race of mountaineers. The identical rifle which General Carson used in all his scouts during the last thirty-five years of his life, he bequeathed just previous to his death to Montezuma lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Santa Fe, of which he was a member.

*From Thursday's Daily.*

## THE ANTLERS.

### Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Hotel Company.

The undersigned committee appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Hotel company, held May 5, 1884, to prepare for publication the proceedings of said meeting, beg to submit the following:

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 o'clock by Vice-President Solly, George E. Buckman being the secretary. The call of the meeting and proof of publication were read, after which the secretary called the roll of stockholders. The chair appointed Messrs. Metcalf and Marston tellers to ascertain the stock represented at the meeting. Their report, which was accepted, showed a representation, in person and by proxy, of 993 shares of stock, out of a total of 1,200 shares issued.

The annual report of the board of directors being next in order, Vice-President Solly stated that the hotel had been opened on June 1, 1883, and for the first ten months had been run by the company under the directions of a manager. Since April last it had been run by Messrs. Linsley & Kittredge, to whom a five years' lease had been executed. The present management of the hotel was giving universal satisfaction.

Continuing, Dr. Solly called on the treasurer for his annual report, which showed total cash receipts for the year from all sources of $83,923.55. The disbursements exactly balanced the receipts, leaving no cash in the treasury, the principal items of expenditure being in the accounts of real estate and furniture. (This report deals solely with the finances of the company, and has no connection with the accounts of the hotel.)

The vice president further stated that on February 6th the possession of the property had been passed to the trustees for the second mortgage bondholders. Inquiry having been made by Mr. Metcalf whether there was any foundation for complaints he understood were being made by the late manager of bad treatment on behalf of the company and especially in regard to the settlement made with the trustee, Mr. Linsley, the acting trustee, was called upon, who made a verbal report, stating substantially that he recognized the right of the stockholders to inquire into matters of the trust, and would answer frankly. Continuing, Mr. Linsley said it was not true that any injustice had been done the late manager or that there was any just cause for complaint on their part. She had received in money, in full, all the company ever engaged to pay her for her services, including her salary up to the 1st of June, being the end of her term of employment, and embracing two months for which no services will be rendered. The payment for the furniture alleged by her to have been delivered to the company, at the prices she herself fixed, has been amply and satisfactorily secured to her, with interest, and the claims of said payment are such as she assented to as satisfactory to her.

Mr. Linsley further stated that the company had sustained a loss under the late management exceeding $3,500 for the ten months, as at present shown on the books and accounts; and in addition other losses which are being investigated. The losses occur largely in such accounts as cigars and other like accounts in which large profits are usually expected to be made. The loss in the cigar account for the single month of February, for instance, was some $125. The new management, on the other hand, made a profit on cigars of upwards of this amount during the month of April. Negotiations are pending for the payment of outstanding indebtedness, and it is expected and believed that all will be satisfactorily adjusted. A lease of the hotel and property of the company has been made with experienced hotelmen for a period of five years, and on most favorable terms. The hotel is kept in a manner entirely satisfactory. The rent for the month of April, exceeding $600, has been promptly paid and more than earned. So that instead of a loss of some $500, as per the preceding month, there is a gain of over $600 in the first month of the new management; amply proving that the hotel, properly conducted, can earn a fair interest on the capital invested, and in addition a handsome profit to a lessee.

On motion of Mr. Metcalf, duly seconded, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, in connection with the trustee and secretary, to prepare for publication the proceedings of the annual meeting.

The chair appointed Messrs. Metcalf, Wills and Marston members of said committee.

The election of a board of directors to serve the ensuing year being the next order of business, nominations were made and an election proceeded with, resulting in the choice of the following named gentlemen: William E. Palmer, W. A. Bell, S. E. Solly, E. A. Linsley, E. Wills, O. Metcalf and C. F. Humphrey, who were declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Linsley, duly seconded, it was

*Resolved*, That the acts and proceedings of the directors as recorded in the minutes and here reported and represented, and especially the resolution of the board of February 4, 1883, transferring the hotel and property to the trustees of the second mortgage, are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed.

*Resolved*, That the lease made by the trustees of the hotel and property to Charles A. Linsley dated March 8, 1883, and the approval and adoption thereof by the board by resolution passed on the 11th day of March, 1883; and also the agreement of the trustee allowing the assignment of an interest in said lease to Linus A. Kittredge and the partnership arrangement between the said Linsley & Kittredge which was also assented to and approved by resolution of the directors passed on the 8th day of April, 1883, are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed.

The meeting was on motion adjourned without day. Respectfully submitted.

Signed,
E. A. LINSLEY,
Trustee,
GEO. E. BUCKMAN,
Secretary.

Signed,
O. METCALF,
C. F. MARSTON,
HENRY LE B. WILLS,
Committee.

## HIS FIRST VICTIM.

### Jack Mackin's Murderer Shot While Resisting Arrest.

Through a letter written Mr. George Mackin of this city by Mr. C. E. Dickey of Santa Barbara, Mexico, we learn that the Mexican bandit who shot Jack Mackin a short time ago, was killed while resisting arrest in Guacamoupe canon, 200 miles from where the tragedy occurred. From the contents of the letter it would appear that in his anxiety to escape arrest he shot at one of his pursuers without effect. The fire was returned, killing the murderer and robber instantly. The other bandit who was implicated in the robbery managed to make his escape during the shooting, but at the time of writing was being closely pursued, and was, in all probability, recaptured or met with the same fate that befell his partner in crime. On the person of the dead bandit were found the watch, boots, and a number of other articles taken from Jack Mackin after he was shot, as the watch stolen from the latter's companion, Mackey. The authorities have kept up a diligent search for these cold-blooded murderers ever since the tragedy occurred.

### College Notes.

The metallurgical department closed for the year last Friday.

The advanced class in French are now reading La Fontaine's fables.

The examinations for the spring term will commence two weeks from to-morrow.

The faculty have extended the time for the Kerr prize essay and debate until the 19th instant.

Mr. E. B. Curtis has so far recovered from his late injury that he expects to be able to be out soon.

Mr. Frank Leverett, who has been connected with the college since last October, left for Canon City last Saturday.

The Irving Institute will not meet this week, but will hold its final meeting for the year, one week from to-morrow.

Quite a number of the friends of Abraham Lincoln Banister tendered him and his bride a serenade last Friday evening.

The Occidental club will determine upon the date and the performers for the society exhibitions at their meeting to-morrow evening.

The city has generously furnished the hose house of Hose No. 4, and the company can now boast of having the coziest quarters of any of the fire companies.

Mr. George M. Hersey having been compelled by reason of illness to decline the position of second orator for the exhibition by the Irving Institute at the end of the term, the society elected Mr. J. D. E. Sworth at their meeting last week to fill the vacancy.

The Oratorical association will hold a contest in oratory next Tuesday evening in the college chapel at 7.30 p. m. Messrs. McLeod, Manning and F. E. Johnson have entered for the contest, and the two successful contestants will have the honor to represent the association in the state contest which will be held in Denver, in the course of the next two weeks. The judges of the contest have not yet been definitely determined upon but it is probable that Messrs. McMorris, Wetmore and Pierson will act as judges on that occasion. The programme will be announced as soon as it is completed.

At a meeting of Hose No. 4 last Friday afternoon the constitution and by-laws reported by the committee were adopted with a few amendments and additions as the constitution and by-laws of the company. The meeting then adjourned until last Tuesday evening, when the officers of the company were elected. The following persons were elected, who will serve until the last Thursday in September: A. L. Partridge, foreman; A. E. Davis, first assistant; J. G. Kimball, second assistant; L. E. Selkomridge, chairman; D. C. Little, secretary, and E. B. Curtis, treasurer. A vote of thanks was on motion tendered to Chief O'Brien for the interest which he has manifested in the welfare of the company.

### Joseph Cook's Lecture.

A large audience assembled last night at the Methodist church to hear the lecture by the Rev. Joseph Cook. It was suggested that another subject would be more interesting than the one announced, "Does Death End All?" The Rev. Mr. Arunde suggested two other subjects, but the audience wisely chose to hear the subject first announced. It presented a far better opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Cook's style, methods and opinions than any other. Of late years Mr. Cook has become the special champion of the more orthodox wing of the Congregational church. But he first won his high reputation by his masterly attacks on materialism in his Boston Monday lectures. He supported his positions largely by appealing to the results of modern scientific investigation and by showing that the profoundest philosophical writers, if not Christian, were anti-materialistic. His methods were scientific and his matter was obtained outside of ordinary theological literature. The lectures created a profound impression and did much to stay the fashionable tendency of bowing down to God and manhood, if we may not say man, out of the universe.

The lecture last night was one of the best of his series of lectures, and showed his strong qualities as a debater. It would be unjust to Mr. Cook to attempt any report of the lecture. It may be said however that he presented his views in so forcible and striking a manner as to hold the close attention of the audience and in a large measure to gain his sympathy. He was much less dogmatic than he has been recently in his discussion of the "new theology" and had more influence because of it. He appealed to the reason in behalf of a reasonable theory and did not appeal in vain. Popular as materialism has been, it is the most vulnerable of all modern philosophic theories. Mr. Cook did not fail to hold all the advantage he had and made his blows tell. The lecture would have been even stronger if there had not been so many slighting personal allusions to Herbert Spencer and others. His logic was so clear and strong that most of the audience would have made the same inferences from his merciless attack on materialism, that Mr. Cook made in personal allusion. It would be a great favor to this community, if we could have another lecture of the same character.

Mr. A. Sagendorf is in the northern part of the state attending to Masonic matters.

Nearly all the tourists on their way either west or east stop at Colorado Springs for a day or two.

A marriage license was yesterday issued to Janie Murray of Lake county, and Isabella McDavish of Colorado Springs.

Tim McCabe is now merchants' patrolman and has been duly sworn in as a city officer. Mr. McCabe has been on the force here for a number of years and always gave general satisfaction.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Colorado Springs Hose company, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. A. Palmer; vice-president, E. A. Risley; secretary and treasurer, Geo. E. Buckman.

A rehearsal of the performance to be given by a local minstrel organization at the opera house on Thursday May 15th was held at the opera house yesterday afternoon. We understand that it will be one of the best local entertainments ever given at Colorado Springs.

The fourth and last section of the Raymond excursion party, numbering fifty-one people, arrived at Manitou from the east last night about 6 o'clock. The party is made up mostly of New England people. After a sojourn of a week or more in Colorado they will proceed via the Southern Pacific route to California.

At a meeting of the police committee and some other city officials yesterday, we understand a proposition was discussed to prohibit absolutely the selling of liquors for sale by drug stores or any one else, and to establish a city dispensary for medical purposes to be kept by an agent of the city. The reason given in favor of the plan is the great difficulty of enforcing the prohibitory ordinance. It is claimed by many persons that the ordinance never can be enforced; that as long as we allow any one the privilege of selling for medical purposes, the privilege is sure to be abused by selling to persons who ought not to have it. If the city should take entire control of the sale, this abuse it is argued could be prevented, and another advantage would be that the city would keep only the purest liquors, and could probably sell them at a less price than is now charged for liquors kept by the drug stores. The matter will probably come up in the city council.

John B. Gough will lecture here on May 16. He is one of the best orators on the rostrum and the Worcester Spy says of him in connection with his book recently published: "Any one who has heard Mr. Gough lecture, and who is there who has not? knows what to expect from this book. While you read it, the kindly, earnest face of the eloquent apostle of temperance rises before you; you see his nervous gestures and hear his voice, now rising in some grand burst of eloquence, now sinking in pathos, now unctuous with irresistible fun and drollery. As a storehouse of amusing anecdotes the book is without a rival, for Mr. Gough has a sure instinct which detects not only the drollery or humor in any incident, but also the point which makes it useful to illustrate a truth or to enforce an argument, and he tells a story with inimitable grace and effectiveness. His gleanings include sketches of people and incidents in England observed during his visits there, reflections on progress manliness and moral principle, happiness and true heroism, knowledge and curiosity, the humorous side of life, the evils of intemperance, the experience and trials of a public speaker, sketches of distinguished men whom the author has met, and so forth, all written in a pleasant, chatty way, interspersed thickly with anecdotes.

### The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money rose to 3, returned to 2, closing offered at 3; prime paper 4 to 5½; sterling exchange weak, 4.87½, demand 4.89; governments lower; railways stronger; state securities dull. The share market opened weak and depressed for coal stocks, Reading and Jersey Central were especially weak. Grangers and trunk line shares were also weak. Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Northern Pacific and Erie were exceptionally strong and in good demand. After midday it was announced from Commissioner Fink's office that the B. & M. road had restored grain rates from St. Louis eastward to a basis of 15 cents from Chicago to New York. This caused a marked change for the better. Bears made a rush to cover but found less stock offering than they had anticipated. In their haste to buy they bid the prices up on themselves and in a very little time the market was 1 to 4 per cent higher, the improvement being quite general. Near 2 the excitement subsided and there was a reaction of ½ to 1½, the latter Reading. Subsequently a strong buying movement set in and many shares went up to the highest point of the day, just before the close bears raided Wabash preferred down to 16½, Kansas & Texas 15¾, Lackawanna, 133⅜, Northwestern 100½ and Reading 35½. In final transactions, however, there was a rally of ½ to 1½ per cent and the market left off firm. Closing prices are irregular, generally higher. Transactions 757,000 shares.

There was a marked increase in the volume of business in mining shares to-day. Prices were generally firm. Horn Silver was the special feature and sold at 6.12 with dividend and 5.50 and 5.25 ex-dividend. There were sales for future delivery at 5.50 and 5.25 for ten and sixty days respectively. Navajo 2.60, Sierra Nevada 1.80, Union Consolidated 2.00, Sutro Tunnel 1.13, Bacrosse 1.9 and Mar em 05.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ss | 109½ | Ss | 121 |
| Adams Express | 136 | American Express | 95 |
| C. B. & Q. | 122 | Erie | 36½ |
| D. & R. G. | 12½ | Preferred | 45½ |
| C. P. | 46¾ | N. Y. C. | 112½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 72½ | U. P. | 57 |
| Northwestern | 110 | Wells Fargo | 107½ |
| Preferred | 139½ | Quicksilver | 8½ |
| Texas Pacific | 15½ | Preferred | 24 |
| U. S. Express | 51 | Homestake | 8 |
| W. U. T. | 60¾ | Sutro | 13 |
| Ontario | 28 | Northern Pacific | 24 |
| Iron Silver | 100 | Preferred | 52 |

### The Sharon Scandal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Sharon divorce was productive to-day of startling and unexpected developments. Mrs. Marina Wilson, colored, who had testified in behalf of the plaintiff, Miss Hill, that she had seen the marriage contract in 1880 and when on the stand recognized the document produced as the same, acknowledged to-day when called by the defense that she had perjured herself; that she had never seen the document until it was shown her by Miss Hill a short time before the trial opened. She says Miss Hill promised her $5000 to swear she had seen the contract in 1880. She agreed to do so and did. Her husband after reading the contract also agreed to swear he saw it the same year. He was to receive $2000 additional. Witness, Miss Hill, Miss Brackett and Mrs. Snow, colored, were together at Miss Hill's when the agreement was entered into to testify falsely to the marriage contract. Cross-examined she said she had only testified previously to what Miss Hill had instructed her; did not know she was committing perjury. On closing the cross question ng witness became confused and could not recollect the date when she had the meeting with plaintiff.

### Barbed Wire.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—At a large meeting of barbed wire manufacturers held here this afternoon, presided over by L. B. Glover, of Pittsburg, it was decided that owing to the increased cost of raw material to advance the price of wire a quarter of a cent.

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

A Gigantic Railroad Enterprise Suggested.

Senate Committee's Report on the Copiah Outrage.

Progress of the Cleveland and Swaim Inquiries.

The House Votes a Million to the Cotton Exposition.

Provisions of the Shipping Bill Passed by the Senate.

River and Harbor Bill Presented to the House.

Strikers Win Against the Union Pacific Railroad.

### A Gigantic Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative Stewart, of Texas, has prepared a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to serve two years to aid in extending American trade and commerce and acquiring information looking to railroad communication between southern countries and the United States. The bill provides that the commission shall visit Mexico and countries of South America to ascertain the feelings and inclinations of the people of these countries with reference to railroad communication between their countries and the United States, and what guarantees, immunities and privileges, if any, have already been granted by them, and what they may be willing to grant hereafter, looking to increase and quickening of postal communication, commerce, trade and travel between their own country and the United States. The secretary of state is directed to instruct United States representatives in Mexico, Central and South America to render every assistance to the commission in acquiring all essential information attainable. The bill appropriates $70,000 to pay the expenses of the commissioners and their salaries, $5,000 annually. In his report accompanying the bill Stewart says the idea of building a railway from the United States to the Argentine Republic is at first somewhat startling, but a little reflection will convince any one that there are no insuperable obstacles in the way of the enterprise. A railroad from some point in Texas or elsewhere in the United States where connection is formed with the railway system from the United States to the City of Mexico, thence through the republic of Mexico and Central America and along the Isthmus of Darien, passing along east of the Andes through South America, and the Argentine republic could meet with few natural obstacles in the way of its construction, and the distance will not exceed 6,800 miles, and it may be shortened to 6,000 miles by commencing its construction at the City of Mexico, where it will connect with roads already built. Distance and natural obstacles have never thwarted American enterprise in the construction of a railroad. Already have several lines of railways been stretched across the continent from ocean to ocean. It is believed the obstacles here are no more formidable than were encountered 18 or 20 years ago in the construction of the first transcontinental line. When such a railroad is constructed our commerce will be enlarged to such an extent as at this time to defy anything like a correct estimate of its value, and then we will be in a position to say to European governments, in the words of President Monroe, "that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system in any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The capital which the road is to be built and operated must be protected and pledged by proper guarantee of all governments that may be interested in the furtherance of this enterprise. The commissioners are charged with no more important duty than to examine the feasibility of the construction of such a railway with entire safety to investors.

### The Copiah Affair.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The report of the senate committee on privileges and elections in relation to the Copiah branch of the investigations which that committee have been making, bearing the signature of five republican members of the committee was laid before the senate this afternoon. Democratic members of the committee will make a minority report. The report says the committee entered upon its task with an almost inexpressible repugnance, but the rights invaded were rights declared by the national constitution and which the national congress was bound to secure by appropriate legislation against infringement or violation by any state. The report points out the number of members of the house and electors given to former slave states by the colored population, and quotes the provision of the constitution relating to reduction of the basis of representation where rights of suffrage are abridged; and declares it to be the duty of congress and not a matter of discretion to take action in the premises whenever the conditions warrant it, and adds, "it is to be hoped the returning conscience of Mississippi on such laws as congress makes may prevent such a condition of things from becoming permanent in that state as shall compel congress to enter upon a discussion whether her representation in congress must be diminished. The committee cannot doubt that methods which determined the election of county officers in Copiah in 1883 will be in full operation so far as they may be needed in determining the vote of Mississippi for presidential electors and members of congress in '84." The committee then reviewed the testimony of alleged outrages in Copiah county. From facts presented then they concluded the conspiracy organized by representative young democrats with the countenance of that party in Copiah was entered upon to drive their opponents from the polls. To that end a mob was gathered, systematic outrages perpetrated, ending in murder; one of the victims being a wealthy and generally respected white man; During the whole time these outrages were going on democratic state and county officers remained passive and thus allowed the election to be turned into a mockery. In conclusion the report says the committee had not time to go into investigation of the security of constitutional rights in Mississippi. It can only refer to evidence of witnesses who think Copiah a favorable specimen of the counties of that state, to documentary matter, to testimony in election cases in the house of representatives, to numerous declarations of the democratic press, and to crimes well known and unpunished. No legislation dealing with Mississippi alone should be enacted without investigation, which should cover all parts of the state. The committee recommended publication, for use of the American people, of testimony taken. They further recommended the passage of senate bill number 15, which is designed to furnish a remedy for some of the evils disclosed. They further recommend that after the next election in Mississippi, unless the same shall be unquestionably fair and free, there shall be full investigation of the condition of things in that state with a view to determining the question whether a republican government exists there and whether it is entitled to the existing representation, or has forfeited it in whole or part by reason of infringement of the vote of any of its people. The question of further legislation the committee reserves for further consideration.

### The Swaim Inquiry

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Swaim court of inquiry met this morning. General Swaim was present, with his counsel, Representative Calkins and Judge Johnson; and Bateman, who made the charges against General Swaim, accompanied by his attorney, Jeff Chandler. A general statement of the grounds of the accusation made by Bateman to the secretary of war was made by Chandler, and Calkins followed with a counter statement for the defence. Neither side touched anything but the specific charges made in Bateman's letter to the secretary of war, but the judge advocate of the court, calling the attention of the court to this, suggested that the scope of inquiry be extended to further charges alluded to in the closing part of Bateman's letter, but not specifically made. The court decided that Bateman be called upon to explain these charges also before the inquiry was conducted. Bateman was called and testified to the character and extent of his business transactions between his firm and General Swaim. Before the conclusion of his testimony the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Swaim court of inquiry met this morning. Two hours was occupied in reading the report of proceedings of yesterday. Bateman then continued his testimony. He testified to the circumstances under which he had withdrawn his charges made April 16th, which he said were that General Swaim had agreed to secure withdrawal of the suit against him (Bateman) on the due bill about which the trouble arose, to surrender this due bill and refer the whole matter to arbitration. Following this the court room was cleared while the court considered the question whether the testimony of Bateman in regard to the charge of the negotiation of fraudulent pay accounts should be heard in private. The court decided to hear the testimony in public and Bateman testified that Morrow not only duplicated his pay accounts, but quadrupled them, obtaining $9,000 on vouchers worth but $1,600. Swaim, he said, loaned Morrow $125 and took a bill of sale of Morrow's piano, but if like the pay accounts proved worthless and when the bankers took joint action to protect themselves in the matter Swaim informed him (Bateman) that unless bankers contributed enough to pay Swaim's claim against Morrow he (Swaim) would so fix things at the war department that the bankers would get nothing.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The entire session of the Swaim court of inquiry up to the two o'clock recess was occupied by cross examination of Bateman. Witness said on investigation he had found two banks in Washington holding Colonel Morrow's pay vouchers for $8000 each, besides his own bank, which was involved for $1500, and two other banks that had $1500 between them. Colonel Morrow drew up an agreement, which witness took to these bankers, that all his pay except a reasonable sum for living expenses should be assigned to a trustee to be appointed by the bankers and he signed power of attorney authorizing this trustee to receive his pay. General Swaim, witness said, was aware of this arrangement. Witness had asked his advice about certain details of the arrangement. Witness thought the arrangement was known to the war department. "I understood," said witness, "the terms of compromise were stromitted to the secretary of war by the paymaster general." This statement caused a little sensation in the court. "I'm not satisfied whether he referred them to the secretary of war or to the general of the army. It was the one in authority here at that time."

It is learned at the war department that no charges for the duplication of pay accounts were ever preferred against Colonel Morrow at the department nor any communication or information on that subject ever received there. The only action ever taken in his case by the secretary of war was to pass on a request made by Colonel Morrow to the paymaster general that his pay might be stopped in all places except Washington to enable him to relieve himself from debt. This request was submitted to the secretary of war by the acting paymaster general. The secretary declined to place his name upon the usual stoppage circular on the ground that he had not the right to do so; but to enable Colonel Morrow to arrange to free himself from his indebtedness the secretary informed the paymaster general that he had no objection to his making such arrangements as would insure the payment of Colonel Morrow's pay voucher by only paymaster stationed in Washington.

### Forest Protection.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The American forestry congress met to-day, Commissioner Loring in the chair. Resolutions were adopted that the association has witnessed with great satisfaction the action of the state of New York to preserve, protect and regulate the sale of lumber in the forests at the head waters of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and that legislation in this direction has been encouraged in all the states of the union; that established experimental stations and forestry commissions by the states is earnestly recommended; that the aid of the federal government by appropriate legislation for the care and development of forests is earnestly recommended. Grinnell, of Iowa, King, of New York, and Morton, of Nebraska, were appointed a committee to examine and report to the convention on the merits of the bill introduced by Senator Edmunds in relation to the establishment of a national park in Montana and what action by this body in the premises would be advisable.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The American Forestry congress concluded its annual session to-day. Discussion showed the prevailing sentiment was that the land laws of the United States should be amended so as to distinguish between simple agricultural land, which might be a most arid and treeless, and valuable timber lands. It was urged that the preservation of timber lands was a matter of material importance and such land should be withdrawn from settlement at public disposal. The committee appointed to examine a bill now pending before congress entitled "a bill to establish national experimental stations in connection with the agricultural college of the various states" presented a report, which was adopted, earnestly endorsing the bill and urging its passage. Adjourned sine die. The next session will be held at Saratoga, probably in September.

### Lands for Settlement.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Plumb for the opening to homestead settlement certain portions of the Indian territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians by the treaty of '66, and lands ceded by the Seminole tribe by the treaty of '66, except such as have been granted other Indian tribes by act of congress or by treaty, or have been set apart for Indian occupancy by executive order, shall be set apart for entry under the homestead law; and that so much of the grant of lands made the Atlantic and Pacific railway company by act of July 6th, 1866, as lies within the Indian territory with the exception of the grant for the right-of-way and station purposes be wholly forfeited, and the land restored to the public domain. It provides also that the president shall be empowered to reduce the limits of any reservation established by executive order in Indian territory where the amount of land is in excess of the necessities and rights of Indians occupying the same, and that the land thus taken out of the limits of any reservation shall be opened to settlement under the homestead law that he shall be authorized to remove Indians of the Darlington agency with their free consent to lands mentioned in the treaty of '68 between the government and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and that he shall be empowered to open negotiations with such Indian tribes located in Indian territory as in his judgment are in possession of a greater quantity of land than their necessities require, for the session of their surplus lands to the government in trust, or otherwise and at such prices as may be equitable, for the purpose of opening said surplus lands to settlement under the general land laws of the United States.

### The Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The shipping bill as passed the senate provides that all officers of United States vessels shall be American citizens. Tonnage dues are abolished as to American vessels and as to vessels of other nations which do not impose tonnage dues under the name of "light money" or otherwise on American vessels, but this provision is not to impair treaty obligations. The marine hospital tax is abolished and the expenses of maintaining such hospitals devolves on the United States. When a vessel is built in the United States for foreign account, wholly or partly of foreign material on which import duties have been paid, that amount less 10 per cent is allowed as a drawback when the vessel is exported. For transporting mails between ports and any foreign port or between ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Pacific touching at foreign ports, a sum not exceeding one dollar per mile on the trip each way may be paid, the aggregate expenditure however not to exceed gross revenues.

### Pushing the Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senator Frye's purpose in requesting a conference on the shipping bill before it goes back to the house for concurrence in senate amendments is to secure for it when it reaches that body the privilege which a conference committee's report always has of immediate consideration. He believes that in the present condition of business in the house if the measure goes there in its usual way its enemies may send it to the committee of the whole where it would be buried under the mass already pending there. Although the bill has been passed by the senate it is not released from that body until Frye's motion for a committee of conference is disposed of. Frye said before adjournment that he might not press the motion to-morrow but in its stead might ask unanimous consent for an aye and nay vote upon the bill, it having had its final passage without division. His purpose in this will be to send the measure to the house with such a prestige as may be conferred by a strong vote in its favor in the senate. To ask conference upon amendments which have not been considered by both houses and to ask for an aye and nay vote upon a bill already passed and not proposed for reconsideration are almost unprecedented proceedings.

### American Doctors.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Delegates from 26 state boards of health met here this morning and decided that a national conference of executive officers and others representing state boards of health shall be held during the meetings of the American Public Health association and at other times. Erasmus Brooks, of New York, was elected permanent chairman and Dr. J. N. McCormac, of Kentucky, secretary. The next meeting will be held at St. Louis in October.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The third day's session of the American Medical association. George M. Sternberg, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution stating that exact knowledge necessary for the prevention of a majority of infectious and pestilential maladies has not yet been obtained; that congress be petitioned to make suitable appropriations for the prosecution of scientific researches relative to the cause and prevention of infectious diseases of the human race under the direction of the national board of health, and that the permanent detail of a medical officer of the army and one of the navy be authorized for the prosecution of researches of this nature. The resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to present the matter to congress. Dr. Keller, of Arkansas, presented a resolution which recited that in a few years cremation of the dead would be regarded as a sanitary necessity; that a decision of the courts had pronounced this method legal, and that from hygienic, religious and sentimental standpoints this method of disposing of the remains of the dead was best. The chair ruled it out of order at this time. Officers were elected: President, J. T. Campbell, Georgia.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at New Orleans on the last Tuesday of April 1885. Adjourned till to-morrow.

### Jeannette Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Jeannette investigation was resumed this morning. John P. Jackson, Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, testified that he met Danenhower at Irkoutsk. Danenhower then said if Melville had carried out the search as planned he thought DeLong's party would have been saved. Both Danenhower and Noros had to do with witness that DeLong frequently expressed surprise that a search party had not found them. Witness had no doubt if a thorough attempt at rescue had been made all but one or two of DeLong's party would have been saved. The search was not commenced in time and the entire search was badly conducted by Melville. He thought Melville very ungentlemanly and retarded witness in his search after facts connected with the expedition.

### River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The river and harbor bill as reported contains the following appropriations: For rivers—Ohio river, $600,000; Illinois, $100,000; Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Des Moines, $250,000; from the Des Moines to the Illinois river, $200,000; thence to Cairo, $50,000; thence to the head passes, $1,200,000; survey of the Missouri above Fort Benton, $1,200,000; Missouri from the mouth to Sioux City, $500,000; thence to Fort Benton, $125,000; Yellowstone, Mont., $20,000. Among the appropriations not in the estimates is the Colorado river, Colo., $20,000. The bill provides for a Missouri river commission. The bill as reported appropriates $12,619,100.

### Kellogg Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The committee on expenditures in the department of justice will continue the star route investigation Monday. The testimony will refer more particularly to the Kellogg case. Walsh has been subpoenaed to appear, as have four more witnesses from Louisiana, who will give testimony on behalf of Kellogg, whose trial this week has been so suddenly ended. The latter were subpoenaed at the request of Kellogg. The testimony of C. B. Price, which was taken in court Tuesday, will be printed for use of the committee and Price will not again be examined.

### Effect of the Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—It seems to be the general impression among revenue reform democrats to-night that defeat to-day disposes of the tariff question for this session. No further effort will be made, it is understood, by their wing of the party, to take it up, and though they think it probable woolen men will make another attempt to secure restoration of wool rates of the tariff of '67, they feel sure the house will not reverse its action of a few weeks ago in refusing that restoration.

### Committee Action

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The house committee on military affairs has agreed to favorably report a bill providing for the election of a soldiers home in Michigan to cost $250,000.

The house committee on public lands has decided to consider on Tuesday the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Southern Pacific railroad in California.

### A Political Assessment.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A Georgia postmaster has sent to Washington a letter inclosing a circular requesting the contribution of $2½ for campaign purposes. The circular was shown to Postmaster General Gresham, who says he will protect any postmaster who refuses the contribution called for by the circular.

### Union Pacific Directors.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The president appointed Colgate Hoyt, of New York, Edmund L. Poys, of New Jersey, H. H. Merriman, of Iowa, Frank Colpetzer, of Nebraska, and D. H. Anthony, of Kansas, government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company to serve until the next regular meeting of said company.

### Watterson's Opinion.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—The Courier-Journal commenting on the vote on the electoral clause of the tariff bill says: "A serious disaster has overtaken the democratic party, which has been betrayed."

### XLVIII Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Buckner, committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to enable a national banking association to increase its capital stock and change its location and name. House calendar.

The house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On motion of Wise the committee proceeded to consideration of the bill appropriating one million for the celebration of the world's exposition at New Orleans.

Kelley said he was heartily in favor of the government aiding this exposition without scrutinizing too closely the possibility of encountering direct financial loss. An exposition such as was to be held at New Orleans, at which the world would assemble and in which competition by the American people would be an active and predominant element, would pay the people a hundred dollars for every dollar which would be lost. If the government should not be repaid a single one he wished God speed to the New Orleans exposition.

Young favored the proposition as being a benefit to the agricultural and business interests of the country; and Sumner of California, in the name of the people of his state, gave it his support.

Potter could find in the constitution no warrant for the measure. If it were necessary to grant a million dollars in violation of the constitution as a reconciliatory fund, let the purpose be avowed and not disguised under such a subterfuge as this.

Homan opposed the bill and said it was unconstitutional.

Hunt answered constitutional objections raised against the measure and quoted precedents in support of his views.

Shaw opposed the bill and sarcastically suggested that the United States treasury should be placed upon a chartered car attached to Barnum's circus train and exhibited throughout the country.

On motion of Hiscock an amendment was adopted providing that the sum appropriated shall only be paid on the treasurer of the United States being satisfied that five hundred thousand has been contributed by the world's industrial and cotton exposition.

The committee rose and the bill passed: yeas 132, nays 87.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the interior submitting supplemental estimates of $272,620 for additional clerical force in the office of the commissioner of pensions. Referred.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the senate a house message announcing non-concurrence in senate amendments to the pleuro-pneumonia bill. The senate insisted on its amendments and the chair appointed as a committee of conference on the part of the senate Miller of New York, Plumb and Williams.

The chair also laid before the senate a house message announcing non-concurrence in senate amendments to the Fitz John Porter bill. The senate insisted on its amendments and the chair appointed as a committee of conference Sewell, Logan and Cockrell.

Logan asked to be excused. He was excused and Lawrence appointed.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the interior submitting supplemental provisional statements calling for $272,620 for further clerical hire which would be necessary if the pension bill now pending be passed.

Mitchell, committee on pensions, reported favorably with amendment the house bill granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war. Placed on the calendar and bills heretofore introduced in the senate for the same object indefinitely postponed. The amendment provides that no such officer, enlisted man or widow shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless dependent in whole or in part upon his or her own labor, or assistance of others for support.

The shipping bill was then taken up and a vote taken on McPherson's amendment cutting off compensation for the return trip of ships that may take out United States mail. Rejected; ayes 17, nays 31.

Vest then moved his amendment relating to shipping commissioners, but modified it so as to make these officers accountable to the secretary of the treasury for their receipts and expenses, though leaving their appointment in the circuit courts.

After debate Vest's amendment was agreed to.

McPherson moved to strike out the section providing for foreign mail pay, and on that called the yeas and nays. The motion was lost; yeas 7, nays 44.

This completed consideration of the bill in committee of the whole.

On motion of Frye the house bill was then taken from the table and without slight debate amended to correspond with the bill just agreed to.

Dawes then moved an amendment to admit free of duty materials made abroad which should be used for building in this country of ships exclusively for the foreign trade. This amendment was laid on the table.

Morgan offered an amendment admitting foreign-built ships to American registry under duty of thirty per cent ad valorem. Lost; yeas 19, nays 35.

The house bill as amended then passed without division or debate, and Frye at once moved the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses.

Harris raised a point of order and pending discussion the senate adjourned.

### The Union Pacific Strike.

OMAHA, May 2.—Union Pacific switchmen, brakemen, switchmen, trackmen and freight handlers went out on a strike this morning against the ten per cent reduction in wages. It is said the strikers will prevent the departure of all trains and if possible blockade the entire road. There are fully 1,500 men on a strike at Omaha. This afternoon there is to be a conference between a committee of the strikers and General Superintendent Dickinson. It is not possible to foretell what the result may be. The strike is understood to extend all over the Union Pacific system on both the Union and Kansas divisions. No disturbance is anticipated.

DENVER, May 2.—A large meeting of Union Pacific strikers was held in the City hall this afternoon with closed doors. There were perhaps 500 present. It was learned that telegrams had been received from every division of the road except Kansas City, which had not been heard from at 6 p.m., stating that all the men on these divisions were out; also that two delegates had been chosen from each division who will leave for Omaha tonight, where they will have a conference with the managers of the road relative to the restoration of the old rates of pay. Meanwhile everything is quiet here and the strikers have instructed all of the yard watchmen to remain on duty and guard the company's property, the difference in their wages to be made up by the strikers, who say that until the matter is settled it will be their care to preserve the property and assist in putting down any violence.

LATER.—A. A. Egbert, superintendent of the Colorado division of the Union Pacific, tonight announces to all employes that he has received notice from General Manager Clark at Omaha, rescinding the order of the 30th ult. All salaries will be restored and the men will return to their work to-morrow morning.

### Nebraska Republicans.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The News special from Lincoln, Nebraska, says: The following delegates at large were elected to the republican national convention: A. M. Thurston, M. S. Harwood, Peter Jansen, and Geo. H. Brooks. The delegates are uninstructed. Resolutions endorsing President Arthur's administration were adopted.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.—The republican state convention concluded its labors at 6 o'clock this morning. The list of delegates is: John M. Thurston, M. S. Harwood, Peter Jansen and George H. Brooks, all Blaine men. A resolution instructing for Blaine was tabled by a vote of 220 to 207, the sentiment of the convention being against instructions of any kind. The platform endorses the administration of President Arthur, strongly condemns the proposed tariff legislation as outlined by democratic leaders in the house of representatives, calls for reconstruction of the navy, demands that representation in all future national republican conventions shall be proportionate to the vote cast for president at the last preceding presidential election.

### Kentucky Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The republican state convention met again this morning and delegates at large to Chicago were chosen: Walter Evans, W. O. Bradley, C. C. Calhoun and J. W. Lewis. Three of them are known to be for Arthur. Of district delegates Arthur has 16, Blaine 3, unknown 3.

Blaine men consider themselves cut out in the convention as regards the Louisville delegation and a boom this afternoon was the result. They will hold a convention and send two Blaine delegates to Chicago, thinking that they will be recognized at the national convention.

### North Carolina Republicans.

RALEIGH, May 2.—The republican convention nominated Congressman Tyre York, liberal, for governor. Doctery, delegate at large, is for Blaine. District delegates are not so much for Arthur.

### Harmony Restored

JACKSONVILLE, May 2.—The republican convention at St. Augustine has harmonized differences between the factions. The Wish name is dropped from the delegates at large and Joseph E. Lee, colored, substituted. A colored line was similarly drawn in the convention. All delegates at large are for Arthur.

### Kansas Railroads

EL DORADO, Kan., May 7.—A railway meeting was held here to-day composed of representative men from the counties of Butler, Harvey, Sumner, Howard and Labette for the purpose of consulting upon the feasibility of constructing the Parsons, Denver and North Platte road. The meeting was largely attended by leading citizens and the prospect was taken up. People of the northwest are very anxious to receive connections with the Gould system of roads and are working harmoniously to that end.

### A Broken Rail.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Daily News Detroit, Mich., special says: A broken rail on a mile south of this city on the St. Louis division of the Wabash road, threw a passenger coach and two sleepers into a ditch, injuring 20 people seriously and three fatally report Conductor Vincent, of Michigan, in charge of one of the sleepers, was crushed and can't live; also Miss Emma Walker, of Vermont, will die. Five surgeons have gone to the scene. The names of the injured are not learned.

### MARRIED.

BRAKE—CURRAN—At Granger, May 1, by I. B. Jackson, J. P., Mr. George W. Brake, of Granger, Colorado, and Miss Dora B. Curran, of Shelby, Ohio.

### LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending May 7, 1884:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bean, John | Latrock, Emma |
| Butsch, Charles | McGuiley, Henry |
| Campbell, L. K | Neel, Will H |
| Cooper, Ed | Newman, L. D. |
| Glun, C. W | Norman, C. H. |
| Foster, Cora L | Reymond, Rev. J. H. |
| Garner, S | Smith, J. A |
| Higgins, Norah | Varley, Thomas |
| John, Hon. Jas. N. | Wing, George |

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

### Teachers' Examination.

The second quarterly teachers examination for El Paso county will be held in Colorado Springs, at the court house, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Friday, the 30th day of May 1884.

B. A. P. EATON,
County Superintendent.

we-104 d-tu-th-sa-pay

### Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Edmund Angel Farnum, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1884, being one of the regular days of the June term of the county court, sitting for probate business, of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, Roselee Farnum, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 5th, 1884.

ROSELEE FARNUM,
Executrix of the estate of Edmund Angel Farnum, deceased. we-104

FOR SALE!

I wish to dispose of my business, with stock and fixtures, and will sell to any one wishing to embark in the business

At a Very Low Figure.

I have in stock large quantities of Strawberry, Raspberry and Rhubarb Plants, Bearing Currant Bushes, Large Roses, Perennial Phlox, Peonies, Bleeding Hearts, Liliums, English Violets, Pot House Plants for Bedding, and a large assortment of other stock, which space will not permit me to mention.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Cor. Pike and Cache.

*From Saturday's Daily.*

## RAMSEY'S RETURN.

### He Reaches Here From Pike's Peak Alive and Healthy.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a telephone dispatch from Manitou brought the information that Signal Officer Ramsey, concerning whose safety there has been so much anxiety for the last week or ten days, had reached Manitou in safety in company with Sergeant Hall. About an hour and a half later they reached Colorado Springs and were interviewed by a GAZETTE representative.

Last Tuesday Sergeant Hall and Messrs. Wilmeyer and Beckhaus started out for the Peak with the determination of getting there. They left Manitou at 5.45 p. m. and reached the summit of the Peak at 8 p. m. the following night after having been on the trail 26 hours. They went as far as Boot's on mules, where they left them and took to snow shoes. At the time there was a blinding snow storm which continued during the entire journey. When Sergeant Hall last made the attempt to reach the summit the snow was from five to thirty feet deep and loose. This time the snow was covered with a sheet of ice and progress was slow and dangerous. It was almost impossible to follow the trail as all landmarks were obliterated and the tops of tall trees covered with snow.

The most tiresome and dangerous part of the trip was from timber line to the peak, a distance of three miles, taking fourteen hours to accomplish this part of the journey. They could only proceed about a foot at a time, and could only gain foot hold by breaking a hole in the ice crust with each step.

On one occasion one of the men lost a snow shoe, and it took twenty minutes to get it, although not thirty feet away. Many other incidents and hardships were experienced during the journey.

Upon reaching the station the relief party found Mr. Ramsey sitting by the stove picking a banjo and, apparently as well contented as if in the parlor of one of our Colorado Springs homes. He seemed not a little surprised when informed of the alarm and anxiety concerning his welfare down in Colorado Springs, and said that while the bill of fare was not a very elaborate one, he could have lived on it until June. It appears that there was not such a scarcity of provisions as was reported. An inventory showed that there was at the station when Sergeant Hall reached there 50 pounds of flour, 5 pounds of ginger snaps, 10 pounds of rice, abundance of coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 1 pound of corn starch, 20 pounds of dried apples, 2 pounds of dried peaches, 4 cans of tomatoes, 2 cans of peaches, 4 bottles of pickles and some dried codfish. Mr. Ramsey was satisfied with what he had and could have easily subsisted on it until June. Additional rations that will last till July 1st were taken up by the relief party.

Messrs. Beckhaus and Wilmeyer remained at the station and Sergeant Hall and Mr. Ramsey started down about nine o'clock yesterday morning, reaching Manitou at five p. m. It was snowing and so foggy that they could not see twenty feet, but as compared to the ascent the trip was an easy one.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

### Second Day of the County Convention.

The convention opened at nine o'clock with devotional exercises lasting a half an hour conducted by Rev. Mr. Ruliff. Mrs. S. J. Tinker opened a discussion on "Our Needs," which was participated in by different members of the convention.

"Difficulties Solved" was the next topic for discussion, taken part in by Prof. Miller and several others. Rev. Mr. Case gave an interesting and practical address on "Sunday School Mission Work," and Miss Mary Hooker showed how to conduct a model infant class. The morning session was concluded with reports from committees and the closing up of unfinished business. The committee on organization selected William Jennings as president and A. E. Sherman secretary for the ensuing year. Nine vice presidents from the schools of each denomination in the county were also named. The selection was unanimously endorsed by the convention.

In the afternoon there were a short devotional exercise, followed by Rev. S. L. Tay or, D. D., on "Benefits to be Derived from the Study of the Holy Scriptures." The question box, conducted by Prof. Martin, proved quite an interesting as well as an instructive feature of the afternoon session. Rev. J. C. Hay advocated in a fifteen minutes address the importance of temperance work among children. Mr. E. Sherman talked on "the Worker's Preparation." Rosen's Band illustrate the benefit of the geography with Sunday school studies. Reports from the secretary and treasurer and some miscellaneous business concluded the session. The evening programme was dispensed with in order to give the members an opportunity to attend the indignation meeting at Court House hall.

### Irrigation Water.

We by request publish the following in relation to the use of irrigation water and the days on which it will be distributed in various parts of the city. No person shall use or attempt to use water from any irrigating ditch without first placing a box or sluice-way at least eight by ten inches in the clear between the ditch and premises designed to be watered. And it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to destroy any box or sluice way which is not so lost [illegible] he may be required; and any person using or attempting to use water on premises so cut off without first conforming to the requirements of this chapter may be fined in a sum not less than five, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Water for irrigating will be furnished as follows:

Monday—From main ditch to Cache La Poudre.

Tuesday—From Cache La Poudre to Platte, west of Weber.

Wednesday and Thursday—From Platte to Cucharas.

Friday—From Cucharas down.

Saturday—Wahsatch and E. Paso.

Sunday—The Forks.

District Attorney F. C. Goudy of Gunnison City was among the arrivals at the Antlers yesterday.

Col. L. S. Haynes left yesterday for Dakota where he will remain a short time and then go to the seashore for the summer. He expects to be away from the city six months or more.

Mr. M. C. Wilbur, a former well-known resident of Colorado Springs, now collector of internal revenue with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, spent the city a flying visit on old friends.

During the month of April County Treasurer McGovney collected funds belonging to the state amounting to $726.33. Out of this amount he has paid premiums on bawks $65.25, wolves $39, bounties $5, bons $1.0, and yesterday remitted to the state treasurer the balance, $607.08.

Ranchmen complain that both cattle and sheep are in very poor condition on account of the backwardness of the season. The grazing is much poorer than it ought to be at this season of the year. Should we have a severe storm just at present both cattle and sheep would suffer not a little.

Bob Coulson returned from California yesterday after an absence of several weeks. He went with the intention of remaining, but did not find the Pacific slope the paradise it has been pictured. Mr. Coulson says that business is exceedingly dull there and he will have Colorado in preference any time.

*From Sunday's Daily.*

### Public School Report.

The following is the report for our public schools for the month ending April 25, 1884:

| TEACHERS AND GRADES. | Number Enrolled | Average Number Belonging | Average Daily Attendance | Average per cent. of Attendance | Number Half Days' Absence | Number Cases Tardiness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIGH SCHOOL | | | | | | |
| Albert E. Joab | 29 | 18 8 | 16 5 | 86 | 50 | 3 |
| F M Marchand, 8th | 46 | 45 | 39 2 | 86 | 118 | 6 |
| Anna Goldings, 7th | 30 | 30 | 28 | 93 | 45 | |
| E K La Barthe, 6th | 46 | 39.6 | 36 8 | 93 | 109 | 9 |
| E E Wadleigh, 5th | 64 | 61 5 | 57.6 | 93 | 168 | 18 |
| M A Smith, 4th | 42 | 41 | 37 | 90 | 99 | 7 |
| Mary Hanna 4th | 40 | 37 | 34 2 | 92 | 122 | 10 |
| NORTH SCHOOL | | | | | | |
| Lizzie C Smith 3d | 38 | 37 | 36 | 97 3 | 71 | 8 |
| Flora Miller, 2d | 80 | 77 | 71 | 92 | 194 | 22 |
| Carrie Holden, 1st | 55 | 54 | 51 6 | 95 | 75 | 17 |
| SOUTH SCHOOL | | | | | | |
| Ella E Ozmun, 3d | 5 | 45 | 42 | 93 | 155 | 14 |
| E J Norton, 1st x 2d | 121 | 109 7 | 104 | 94.8 | 155 | 26 |

Whole number enrolled ..... 632

ALBERT E JOAB, Superintendent.

### Cattle Growers Convention.

A meeting of the cattle growers of round up district No. 6, comprising El Paso county except that portion lying in the mountains and a portion of Pueblo and Elbert counties, was held in this city yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. E. B. Stark, Dr. W. M. Stocker, Colorado Springs; E. D. Furness, J. [illegible] Phillips, Ellis Stark, Big Bassin; William Bates, Big Sandy; James Holmes, Chico Basin; Jacob Becker, Manitou; [illegible] Jackson, Little Fountain; B. Gilpin, jr., Frank Gilpin, Peter Dennis, Divide, and a number of others. Mr. B. Gilpin, jr., was elected president; Frank Gilpin, secretary; E. B. Stark, treasurer. It was decided to form an organization for District No. 6. The three officers constituting an executive committee were authorized to report by-laws at an adjourned meeting to be held in this city May 17th.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The transfers for the past week reported by F. G. Rowe amount to $2,500 as per the following list:

CITY.

Wm. A. Drummond to Geo. Beckwith, lot 1 in blk 6, Drake 305, adv. $ 275

MANITOU.

The Colorado Springs company to Michael C. Malloy, w½ of lot 8, blk D 175

The Colorado Springs company to Anna C. Albrecht, lot 1, blk N 2,000

COUNTRY.

Harry Jones to Wm S. Bates, e½ of ne qr of sec 8 and nw qr of nw qr of sec 7, tp 11, s r 60 w 300

James S Wolfe and A A Danford to L T Cook, w½ ne qr, nw se qr, ne sw qr sec 3, tp 13 s, r 65 w, 250

Wm W Womack and Margaret B Low to Eliza G Womack, undivided ½ of sw qr and se qr of nw qr of sec 2, also ne qr of nw qr of sec 12, tp 16 s, r 67 w, MINING DEED.

Alice A Harris to D E Harris, une 6-60 in Rio Grande and Manganese lodes in El Paso county, 500

PATENT.

United States to Esther J Kimball, 38 acres.

Dr. William Fowler and Mr. Cunningham went to Denver last night to witness the Skinner-Stone foot race, which takes place today.

Rev. Dr. Lorenz will officiate in the Presbyterian church to-day. Subject in the morning "The Good News in Christ; in the evening, We Complete in Him.

Mr. Ainsworth Brown yesterday took letters of patent from the office at Washington on a useful and important improvement on his window screen.

Charles Craig, the artist, is now making a specialty of "sheep studies." He has recently turned out some excellent specimens that have been quickly purchased by our ranchmen.

Mr. E. E. Woodgate, formerly engaged in the boot shoe business in this city, passed south on the Denver & Rio Grande at noon yesterday on the way to his home at Montrose, Colo.

Some warm words between Water Superintendent Carlisle and William Scott resulted in blows yesterday morning on the public highway. Marshal Hartsough led them both to appear before Justice Pixley, which they did and were fined $5 and costs each.

Several liquor cases under the city ordinance came up before Justice Pixley yesterday. John Somar's case was tried and decision reserved until Monday by the judge. Continuances were granted in the cases against Mrs. E. P. Burnham and Mrs. Chas. Stockbridge.

Mr. Charles Brower has resigned the management of the affairs of the Colorado Telephone company in this city, to take effect June 1st. His successor, a Denver man thoroughly well acquainted with the business, has already been selected. Mr. Brower contemplates going east as soon as relieved.

Gus Williams has come and gone and left behind him a very creditable impression among the citizens of Colorado Springs. He is a comedian that has by careful study succeeded in ranking himself among the first. Everything that he does is original, showing that he relies upon his own merit and not on that of others. His support was as a whole very good and in some respects excellent. The bridge scene in the second act surpassed anything that has been seen on our opera house stage.

*From Tuesday's Daily.*

### School Election.

Between the hours of three and six o'clock yesterday afternoon the election of two school trustees for district No. 11 to serve a term of three years took place. It was at first supposed that only two candidates, F. Humphrey and T. W. Robbins, would enter into the race, but shortly after the opening of the polls it was found that Mr. Humphrey had opposition in the person of T. W. Hull, our former street commissioner. Both sides began to rally their supporters, and what was thought would be a tame election turned out to be one of the most exciting ever held in the city. Dates turned out and voted as freely as the men, and at the time of closing the polls at six o'clock 4 6 ballots had been cast, a larger number than at any preceding school election in the city. The result of the vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. F Humphrey | 308 |
| T. W. Hull | 110 |

Mr. T. W. Robbins, who had no opposition, received 390 votes.

Mr. Wm. M. Smith left on Sunday on a visit to his former home in Bonia, Missouri.

John E. O. Wilson, of Denver, was in the city on Sunday. No action has yet been taken in the Thorne case in the supreme court.

John B. Gough will probably select as the subject of his lecture in Colorado Springs either "Peculiar People," or "Circumstances."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs company was held yesterday afternoon in the music room at The Antlers.

The liquor cases against Mrs. E. P. Burnham and Mrs. Charles Stockbridge, which came up before Justice Pixley, were dismissed in consequence of a defective return of service by the officer. In the John Roman case the justice's decision was that he pay a fine of $100 and costs of the case.

The Baptist church and the First M. E. church held a union service Sunday night to give expression to their feelings in regard to the recent Crawford house outrage. Remarks were made by Rev. H. M. Lowry, Prof. George [illegible] Stone and Rev. A. W. Arundel. The service was largely attended.

Mr. Fred H. Burton, who after spending the winter in Colorado Springs, left for his home in Troy, N. Y., on April 17th, in company with his father, died on May 1st, just two weeks after his arrival. He was in declining health when he left here and only hoped to get home before he died, and his hopes were fully realized.

Mr. George E. Van Dyne, who has been a resident of Colorado Springs for about five years, during the greater part of which time he has been assistant postmaster and a very popular and obliging one too, left for his former home in Philadelphia yesterday to accept a very responsible position offered him there. "Van" has hosts of friends in Colorado Springs who will be greatly surprised at his sudden departure. He will be succeeded in the office by Mr. J. W. Everetts, formerly of the firm of Everetts & Taylor.

The 100-yard foot race at Denver on Sunday between Skinner and Stone resulted in the defeat of the former. It is not marked that the race was put up from the start and certainly looks so to those in Colorado Springs who happen to know about how fast Skinner can run. Stone was allowed a 2 yard handicap and came out a yard or more ahead at the outcome; time 10¼ seconds. It is said that Skinner can run any day in 10½, and on Sunday the strong wind was in favor of both contestants. Very few Colorado Springs boys ventured their money on the race.

According to the circular of Howard Lester & Co., of Philadelphia, the wool market still continues quiet, except a temporary spurt in coming wools. Wools are now commanding lower prices than one year ago, as will be seen by the following quotations for Colorado and New Mexico:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice clips, graded, medium | 22 to 23 |
| Choice clips, graded, fine | 18 to 20 |
| Choice clips, graded, improved (⅛) | 19 to 20 |
| Light improved | 17 to 20 |
| Average grades | 15 to 17 |
| Heavy fine | 15 to 17 |
| Coarse (carpet stock) | 14 to 16 |
| Black | 15 to 56 |

There was a large attendance at the skating rink last evening to witness the fancy skating of Messrs. Easterbrook and Lawscie. We have not space to enumerate the many varieties of Mr. Easterbrook's skating, but each was characterized by grace and power. He performed many wonderful feats and opened a new field for our gentlemen amateurs. Mr. Lawscie's specialties are acrobatic feats on skates and imitations of beginners. In the latter he well known attitudes and awkward falls were greeted with shouts of laughter. The performance will be repeated each evening this week and none should fail to attend.

## TIME TABLE.

### Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 9.34 a. m., departs 9.39 a. m.
" 3. Leadville mail, arrives 11.16 a. m., departs 11.21 a. m.
" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.
" 7. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.03 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.47 a. m., departs 3.52 a. m.
" 4. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.15 p. m., departs 12.20 p. m.
" 6. Leadville mail, arrives 4.22 p. m., departs 4.27 p. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m.,

### Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

| WESTWARD. | | EASTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 9—Leaves | 9 50 a. m. | No. 10—Arrives | 9.05 a. m |
| No. 11— " | 11 30 a. m. | No. 12— " | 0.50 a. m |
| No. 13— " | 12 40 p. m. | No. 14— " | 12. 8 p. m |
| No. 15— " | 2.15 p. m | No. 16— " | 1.50 p. m |
| No. 17— " | 4.10 p. m. | No. 18— " | 3.30 p. m |
| No. 19— " | 6 00 p. m. | No. 20— " | 5 20 p. m |

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Parlor reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. A. ELLISON, Agent.

### Denver & New Orleans Railway.

| GOING SOUTH. | GOING NORTH. |
|---|---|
| No 1.....11 25 a. m | No. 2..... 3.40 p. m. |

### Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and from 5.00 to 6 00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

| GOING SOUTH | DEPART. | |
|---|---|---|
| Via D. & R. G. | 9 14 a. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| " " | 10 56 a. m. | |
| Via D. & N. O. | | 11.05 p. m. |
| GOING NORTH | | |
| Via D. & N. O. | | 3 20 p. m. |
| Via D. & R. G. | | 4.02 p. m. |
| " " | | 5.20 p. m. |
| MAIL FROM THE NORTH. | ARRIVE. | |
| Via D. & R. G. | 9 44 a. m. | 11.23 p. m. |
| " " | 11.26 a. m. | |
| Via D. & N. O. | 11 45 a. m | |
| MAIL FROM THE SOUTH. | | |
| Via D. & N. O. | | 4.00 p. m. |
| Via D. & R. G. | 4.07 a. m. | 4 32 p. m. |
| " " | | 6.00 p. m. |

| | DEPART | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| Colorado City & Manitou | 10.56 a. m. | 11.26 a. m. |
| Manitou | 4.02 p. m. | 4.32 p. m. |

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m, and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

### Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days.....8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

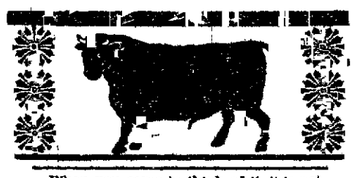
MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

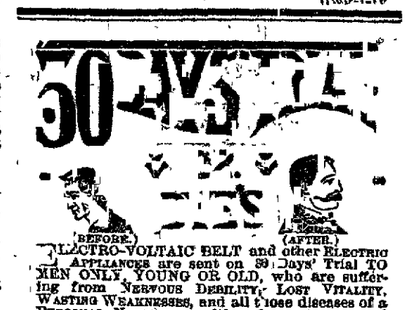



When you come to think of it, it is not odd that literary people prefer a pipe to a cigar. It is handier to smoke when they are writing, and ever so much cleaner. And then it gives them the true essence and flavor of the tobacco.

The most fastidious smokers among all nations and all classes of men agree that the tobacco grown on the Golden Tobacco Belt of North Carolina is the most delicious and refined in the world. Lighter than Turkish, more fragrant than Havana, freer from nitrates and nicotine than any other, it is just what the connoisseur praises and the habitual smoker demands. The very choicest tobacco grown on this Belt is bought by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., and appears in their celebrated Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. It is known the world over. Get the genuine, with Bull trade-mark, then you will be sure of having absolutely pure tobacco.

Regeneration for enfeebled systems suffering from a general want of tone and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimulant of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwp-1-1y

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Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all of either sex, to make money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. w-1-1y


### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, April 17, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on May 26, 1884, viz:

Samuel Mahar, E. S. No. 3,724, for the east ½ of southwest ¼ of section 5, township 15 south, range 66 west; that he intends to transmit the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mc C. Shton, Clance Dodge, C. C. Greenwood and S. W. Biggs, all of Suffolk Postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

Joseph L. Lindsay, D. S. No. 8,905, for the northeast ¼, section 27, township 14 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. A. Sawyer, M. S. Irving, L. D. Hubbard and Arthur Hutchinson, all of Manitou postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

Milbern Riggs, E. S. No. 1,065, for the west ½ of southwest ¼, northeast ¼ of southwest ¼ and northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of section 20, township 14 south, range 70 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Nolan, C. M. Drury, Cyrus Westall and John Westal, all of Forrissant postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

John Nolan, E. S. No. 1,287, for the north ½ of northeast ¼ of section 20 and north ½ of northwest ¼ of section 21, township 14 south, range 70 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milbern Riggs, C. M. Drury, Cyrus Westall and John Westall, all of Forrissant postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

wd-19-6 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

### Executor's Notice.

In the goods of Robert Berry Coulson, deceased. In pursuance of section thirty-four of chapter one hundred and seven of revised statutes of Ontario, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Robert Berry Coulson, late of the city of Toronto, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the twenty second day of January, 1884, at the city of Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, are required to send by post, or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for George R. Coulson and John Broadfoot, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the first day of June next, a statement of their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and that after the said date the said executors shall proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and the said executors shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
31 James street, south, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Solicitors for said Executors.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., Canada, 28th March, 1884. wd-26-4


The Colorado Springs Drink Factory

Carries the largest and finest stock of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE & BEER

AND

Gents' Fine Saloon

In the state, and at LOWER PRICES. Call and examine the stock and prices.

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A. T. GIBBS, Proprietor,

GEORGE A. BERRY, Salesman.

Wholesale Dealers in Fine Cigars

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SPECIAL BUSINESS LOCAL.

### Excited Thousands

Are over the land are going into ecstacies over Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. The unprecedented success of this great life saving remedy causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively cure severe coughs, colds, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, or any affection of the throat and lungs. Trial bottle free at F. E. Robinson's drug store. Large size $1.00. wdx-5-1y

### A Blessing to Humanity.

In these times when our newspapers are flooded with patent medicine advertisements it is gratifying to know what to procure that will certainly cure you. If you are bilious, blood out of order, liver inactive, or generally debilitated, there is nothing in the world that will cure you so quickly as Electric Bitters. They are a blessing to humanity, and can be had for only fifty cents a bottle at F. E. Robinson's. cwx-5-1y

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson. cwx-5-1y

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Opening to the Ranchmen over a million acres of fertile land: to the Stock Grower vast ranges yet unclaimed; and to the Miner regions rich in the precious metals.

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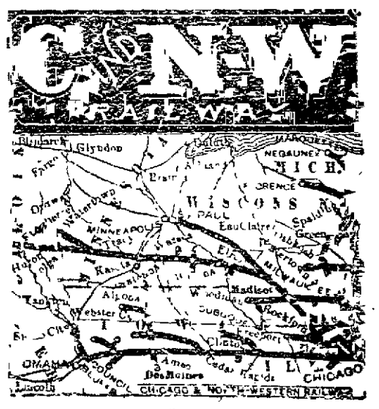
DENVER, COLORADO.

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